密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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THE "PHYSICAL" BASIS OF MISSIONARY WORK IN CHINA

TWO recent issues of the *Review*, December 5 and 12, have carried editorials dealing with the somewhat complicated problem of the relation of Christian missionaries to the present political situation—as regards "unequal" treaties, at least—in China. The immediate occasion of our discussion of this matter was the campaign begun by the *North China Daily News* a few months ago, and recently revived, against certain members of the National Christian Council as well as against the editor of the *Chinese Recorder*. The "presumption" of these Protestent Christian leaders in suggesting that missionaries in this country should study carefully their respective countries and China instead of devoting their attention exclusively to the more purely spiritual aspects of their work and calmly ignoring the storm which is breaking over their heads at the present time, was gravely displeasing to the editorial writers of that excellent journal and to some of its elderly and extremely conservative readers. We are quite aware that our discussion and gentle criticism of the ill-timed and hypercritical editorials of the *N. C. D. N.* has had no effect upon its policy, but we are pleased to note, in passing, nevertheless, the evident change of policy of that newspaper—a change which became obvious in the issues of December 10-11; both in regard to the N. C. C. and to China in general there has been evident a quite gracious move toward climbing-down from the charging high horse on which its editors have, to their own and others' discomfiture, been riding for too long a time. A friendly and liberal spirit more closely in keeping with the true attitude of England toward China, with less reflection of the average Treaty Port attitude of mind, will surely serve to foster more friendly relations between Great Britain and China.

QUITE aside, however, from what recently papers have had to say concerning missionaries and Chinese politics, we have long felt that it is distinctly the duty of the missionaries and their clientele to face facts which affect them fully as much as business men are affected. A negro preacher once sapiently remarked that one "can't preach on earth and boa'd in heaven"—and, while the foreign missionary worker is not economically dependent on the good will and complete understanding of his purpose of those among whom he works, he certainly is dependent upon the good will of his Chinese neighbors and colleagues and converts, if he is to justify his continued residence in this country.

LAST week the "right" and *duty* of the missionary to ponder these questions was approached mainly from the viewpoint of the earlier relation of missionaries to the making of the treaties between China and foreign countries, through the channels of literary formation of public opinion as, for example, the work of such scholars as Dr. Eli-jah Coleman Bridgman in the *Chinese Repository*, and the aid given as government representatives and negotiators of treaties by those who were, or had been, missionaries—such as S. Wells Williams, Peter Parker, the Abbe Celamarre, and, in more recent times, E. T. Williams. Because of the works of such men of distinction as these the Christian workers in the modern era have profitted in China by "rights" and privileges which no other class of foreigners have enjoyed, and which missionaries of earlier times, including Nestorians, the early Jesuits, Dominicians, and Franciscans, as well as Mohammodans and Buddhists never found it necessary to use. We concluded from these aspects of the case that it is not outside the competence of Christian workers, or at least of those who form the policies of such workers, to consider the relation of the Christian workers to China's treaties of the present day.

WE now wish to conclude our discussion of this subject by considering briefly the numerical and economical position of the missionary in this country. We regret our inability to present *complete* figures for either the numerical or the economic position of missionaries in China at the present moment; we can, nevertheless, present enough to give a fairly correct idea of what may be called the "material" or "physical" strength of the Christian movement at the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century.

THERE were in 1919, according to the "Directory of Protestant Missions in China," approximately 6,691 Protestant missionaries in China. According to the *China Year Book* for 1921-22 there were 6,636 Protestant missionaries, and 1,417 European Roman Catholic Bishops and Priests (the number of the nuns appears inaccessible). According to the first-mentioned source there were, in 1923, more than seven thousand eight hundred Protestant missionaries. According to the most recent computations 8,200 Protestants, not including children. What the present number of Roman Catholic foreign workers is we do not know, but it is presumable that, exclusive of nuns, it is not less than fifteen hundred, and may approach two thousand inasmuch as there has been considerable advance made in the work of the Roman Catholic church in recent years because of the opening of work by representatives of the American church; until relatively recently Roman Catholic workers have come almost exclusively from Europe, while America has contributed to Mission work in China through the Protestant bodies.

A valuable study of mission work among the Chinese people entitled "The Christian Occupation of China" was published about three years ago; reference to this shows many interesting facts. Foreign business men, consuls and diplomats are, for example, limited to about one hundred Treaty Ports and other ports voluntary opened by the Chinese government. The missionaries, on the other hand, are to be found scattered through every province of China in almost eight hundred centers. In numbers the American missionaries probably just about equal American commercial and governmental representatives, but, as just mentioned, they are scattered in about eight times as many places. So much then for the *numerical position* of the missionaries in China: it would appear, as we have hitherto stated, that from this point of view they should be listened to in any consideration of so vitally important a matter as that of the treaty question. It might also be added, that on account of their more than superficial—and often times profound—knowledge of the Chinese language, customs, psychology, and social organization their opinions should be paid respect in dealing with a question which has to do with inter-racial and inter-national relations on a large scale. It may be that those of us who live snugly in a Treaty Port or International Concession with nothing more to fear than an occasional hold-up, murder, or automobile accident may learn a good deal on the subject of business management and safety of life from those foreigners who in many cases live far away from a Foreign Settlement or gun-boat.

AS to the *economic* position of the missionaries in this country as contrasted with that of their numerical position it is still more difficult to speak with any degree of accuracy. It is to be regretted that, as far as we are aware, there exists no complete survey of the property interests of foreign missions in China. The difficulties of making any such survey are obvious, still it would not be an impossible task and the facts which would be brought to light must surely prove interesting. One non-missionary writer who should be well informed replied to a recent query: "I think it is quite possible that the American money invested in missionary and educational activities in China exceeds our investments in business enterprises. I do not have any facts bearing on this point but I have often heard the statement made and think there must be considerable truth in it."

MR. Julean Arnold, United States Commercial Attache at Peking, in a well-taken criticism of certain aspects of missionary education in this country, made this statement a few months ago: "It is estimated that Americans contribute annually to Christian missionary work in China as much as Gold $10,000,000. The disposition of this sum is entrusted to three or four thousand American workers in China." The sum mentioned here by Mr. Arnold is entirely aside from the sum of Gold dollars approximately 7,500,000 which was sent by America to famine sufferers in this country in 1921-22 and which was largely distributed through missionary organizations—this latter sum would have little or nothing to do with the funds regularly *i. e.* annually controlled by American missionaries.

IN the October, 1923, *Chinese Recorder* the statement is made: "A few years ago it was estimated that North America alone was contribting about Mex. $10,000,000 a year to Christian work in China. This Council (the International Missionary Council which met at Oxford in July 1923) attempted to give some idea of the present financial free-will gift of Western Churches to China. The figures are only approximately accurate, and certainly incomplete. Yet towards '*Current budgets* alone, excluding all money raised on the field and capital expenditure for property', it is estimated that in one year Mex. $22,009,113 came to China. Of this contribution North America gives about Mex. $6 to each one from the United Kingdom."

THE figures just quoted are, it will be noted, in terms of money annually pouring into China for Christian work and have nothing directly to do with the *value of mission property in the form of residences, schools and colleges, hospitals, and churches.* The value of the real estate held either in these forms or as a source in China for carrying on work has not, as far as we are aware, been estimated. It is a well-known fact that some valuable property in places like Shanghai and Tientsin are owned by Missions which use the income therefrom in financing their institutional work. As to the value of Christian College property we may get some idea from the following statement to be found in the catalogue of a well known Mission university: "The university owns about forty-six acres of valuable property worth approximately $500,000 gold...The total value of buildings and plant is approximately $500,000 gold. Land and property together may be valued at $1,000,000 gold." The plant of another Missionary college is valued at Mex. $1,000,000; of another Mex. $1,350,000; another institution values its property at Mex. $1,000,000. These figures give only a general idea of the value of missionary property in China at the present time. One missionary who is more interested in the spiritual advance of Christianity in China than in the value of missionary real estate has recently referred to Christian property as a "plague," and another says, "Many Western Christians in China are realtors...Since 1900 the energy of missionaries in China has gone more and more into real estate business... They are now a landed gentry class. Perhaps this is one cause of the dimmed vision with which some charge present-day Christians." As to the *spiritual* effects of the economic position of missionaries in this country we are not at this moment primarily interested: certainly there is much to be said on both sides. But that the missionaries hold a significant position in China both numerically and economically no one can deny. Because of this and because of the significant part played historically by Christian missionaries we state again what we stated last week and the week before, that is, that it behooves the missionaries to study carefully their position and outline a definite policy for the future notwithstanding what either the more conservative among them, or what conservative business men, may have to say about the missionaries not concerning themselves with mundane affairs.

The China Weekly Review wishes its readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year

JAPAN MUST WATCH HER STEP IN MANCHURIA!

IT hasn't been necessary to read between the lines to realize the anxiety of Japan in respect to the military and political situation which is now developing in Manchuria. Most of Japan's great commercial and industrial interests in Manchuria have been developed in the period since Marshal Chang Tso-ling came into power in the Three Eastern Provinces. It has always been a disputed point in China as to how completely Chang Tso-ling has been under Japanese influence. Chang's enemies have always called him the willing tool of Japan: as a matter of fact Chang has alwys had two great handicaps since he became an important factor in Chinese politics, one being his bandit origin and the other his alleged partnership with the Japanese. Many Chinese have argued that Chang was not "pro-Japanese," that he has always been patriotic, but through necessity has been forced to work *with* the Japanese, because they always possessed the power to cause his overthrow. Therefore, Chang, being practical, cooperated with the Japanese, invested in their companies, went into cooperation with them in various industrial enterises, but at the same time preserved his Chinese identity and steadily developed his power and waited for the "day."

THE Japanese, especially the powerful group of financiers and politicians, who control the Japanese Manchurian interests have always been friendly toward Chang and no one probably will ever know the "ins" and "outs" of their dealings with him. Whether they have financed him when he got into a tight place politically; whether they have supplied him with military advice or more material things such as munitions and advisory officers, is only a matter of speculation from the standpoint of the general public. Most persons think that they have and the actual proof probably exists in documentary form in certain foreign offices which have investigated the Manchuria situation. However, the situation today in respect to Chang and the rest of China has changed materially. A few weeks ago Chang was the controlling factor in China and most persons thought that it would only be a matter of weeks before Chang would dominate the whole country and put a government in Peking which would be to his liking. But something happened, as it always does in China, and Chang is now no longer a factor. He has been driven out of China proper and as these lines are written is fighting with his back to the wall, the "wall" being Mukden and the Japanes controlled South Manchuria Railway. When General Kuo Sung-lin, Chang's trusted staff officer rebelled and carried over with him a goodly proportion of Chang's army, the Japanese issued the usual platitudes about "neutrality "but at the same time declared that no fighting would be permitted in the vicinity of the South Manchuria Railway Zone. In 1922 when Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu were at war in the vicinity of the Great Wall and Chang Tso-ling was defeated, it was generally understood that it was a secret Japanese ultimatum which prevented Wu Pei-fu from following up his victory and driving Chang Tso-ling "clear into Tokyo," as Wu was once correctly quoted as stating.

THIS time the Japanese were more or less powerless, because the rebellion occurred within and General Kuo Sung-lin, Chang's opponent was already within the Wall. When Kuo precipitated his rebellion he declared his purpose was to overturn the "Mukden clique" and he proceeded to follow up his intital advantage by advancing northward along the Peking-Mukden Railway in the direction of Mukden. In recent days the Japanese have become more and more nervous and as these lines are written it is reported in Shanghai that Japan has materially increased her force in Man-

churia, has occupied Mukden with Japanese troops and has issued an ultimatum that no fighting will be permitted within six miles of the zone of the South Manchuria Railway. This is all well and good, for at the present stage of the situation in the Far East, foreign nations are expected to protect their nationals and property with armed forces. But there is a fine dividing line between the protection of foreign lives and interests and intervention to support one faction against another. If Japan in occupying Mukden and protecting her own interests, is permitting Chang Tso-ling to remain in Mukden and operate his arsenal and remunition his troops under the protection of the Japanese military forces, this is not neutrality by a long shot and Japan, as stated in the title to this discussion, "must watch her step in Manchuria." The Manchuria interests of Japan are very important, but not the most important Japanese interests in China. Japan's major interests on the mainland of Asia is her trade with *all* of the Chinese people. If Japan should so act to preserve her Manchuria interests as to cause a blow-up in the rest of China, then there would be trouble not only in China but also in Japan, for unless we misread the political signs in Japan, the commercial and industrial classes have almost reached the point where they will not permit the tail to wag the dog, the tail in this case being the Japanese interests in Manchuria and the dog being the larger Japanese interests in the trade of all China. There are also other complicating factors for Japan in this Manchuria situation, these interests being other countries. At the Washington Conference Japan with several other Powers signed a treaty guaranteeing the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China,—and also at the same time agreed to "refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such states." A false step by Japan in Manchuria today, might precipitate intervention by the Soviet and this would be the beginning of something, the end of which no one would attempt to forecast.

Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. Activities

Important developments in the interests of men of the United States Army and Navy are forecast in the first meeting, held Wednesday, December 16, of the Committee of the newly created China District Organization of the United States Army and Navy. Under the new scheme this Committee will have complete charge of all Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. activities at the five different points of operation in the District; namely, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, and Chefoo. In other words the branches will now be responsible to Shanghai instead of New York. Last Wednesday's meeting showed that work is being carried on actively at the various points for the men in the Army and Navy service. The Army and Navy Department of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., at New York, has approved the 1926 budget for China. This budget calls for an appropriation of $70,000 from New York in addition to amounts that may be collected by the various branches. The Committee for 1926 are: Col. G. G. Stroebe, Yangtze River Commission, Shanghai; W. W. Lockwood, Secretary of the local Chinese Y. M. C. A; M. C. Myers, Mission Treasurer, Shanghai; R.S. Hall, National Committee, Y.M.C.A., Shanghai; Dr. J.B Fearn, General Hospital, Shanghai; V.C. Lyman, Standard Oil Co., Shanghai; J. B. Powell, editor, *China Press*, Shanghai; Wilber Judd, business secretary Navy Y. M. C. A., Shanghai; Paul W. Brown, district executive secretary, Shanghai; together with the following ex-officio members who are chairmen of the various branch committees of management: Rev. S. H. Littell, Hankow; Dr. F. E. Dilley, Chefoo; Dr. C. A. Siler, Tientsin, and Dr. George D. Wilder, Peking.

The Story of the Yuan Shih-kai Dollar

BY E. KANN

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CHRISTMAS eve in A. D. 1914 was the date on which the Yuan Shih-kai dollar was officially issued for the first time. Since then it has made enormous strides and is fulfilling its mission to replace not only the Mexican and other foreign dollars, but also the heterogenous collection of Chinese dragon dollars. After an existence of ten years the Yuan Shih-kai dollar has penetrated even the most out-of-the-way places of China's outlying provinces and bids well to remain in popular favor throughout the vast country.

The origin of the Yuan Shih-kai dollar dates back to February, 1914. when new National Currency Regulations were promulgated. Yuan Shih-kai was then President of the Republic which, at the time, was in the third year of its existence. According to the provisions of the new law (which will later on be quoted in full) the Yuan Shih-kai dollar was to be 0.900 fine and to weigh 72 candareens in K'up'ing taels; this means that the contents of pure silver were to be 0.648 K'up'ing taels in weight.

However, the coining of the new Yuan Shih-kai dollar was closely connected with the withdrawal and re-minting of the existing 250 million dragon dollars, the fineness of which was considerably below the new standard. As the government had not the means at its disposal to make good the considerable difference, it was resolved to alter the degree of fineness of the Yuan Shih-kai dollar from 0.900 to 0.890, but to retain the former *remedium* of 0.003. This means that the contents of pure silver in the new coin should not exceed 892.67 *per mille*, or be less than 887.33 *per mille*.

The first output of Yuan Shih-kai dollars came from the Mints at Tientsin and Nanking. Since then some of the provincial Mints have contributed their quota, large quantities coming from the Mint at Hangchow. In order to facilitate the introduction of the new coin the government arranged that the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the official provincial banks should exchange, free of charge, the old dragon dollars against the new Yuan Shih-kai dollars. This measure was welcomed by the commercial community, as it facilitated the introduction of the new coin. During the period from 1914 to July, 1917 about 30 millions Mexican dollars were exported from China and further 19 millions were melted by the Mints for re-coinage. But these measures continued in an extended form during the following five years, thus making room for the new Yuan Shih-kai dollar, which, by 1919, had succeeded in firmly establishing itself.

Varieties of the Dollar

The original design differed somewhat from the definite type. It showed Yuan Shih-kai's bust in half profile to the the left and was designed by L. Giorgi, at the time engraver at the Tientsin Mint.* This coin exists only in proof state and was not adopted. A second design was made, showing Yuan Shih-kai in profile to the left, and the dies were distributed by the Tientsin (Central) Mint to the various provinces. In course of time the dies were worn and had to be either retouched or re-engraved. In this way it happened that varieties of the Yuan Shih-kai dollar came into being. In 1920 two new types came into existence which, though very similar in design to the orignal type, showed differences in the legend, which read "eighth year" and "ninth year." in place of the original inscription of "third year."

Above the head of Yuan Shih-kai, in a half circle, are found the Chinese characters (中華民國三年), denoting "Third year of the Republic of China." The reverse is filled with an open wreath of grain, enclosing the two characters (壹圓), meaning "One Dollar."

Mr. A. Tracey Woodward supplies the following particulars regarding the Yuan Shih-kai dollar:

		Weight	Fineness	Diameter		Thickness	
Third year:	grains	414.73	0 880	38.75	m.m.	2.66	m.m
Eighth year:	„	413.37	0.880	38.75	„	2.66	„
Ninth year:	„	413.99	0.880	38.75	„	2.66	„
Tenth year:	„	414.66	0.880	38.75	„	2.53	„

Dr. Giuseppe Bos, another authority on Chinese coins, gives the diameter of the Yuan Shih-kai dollar as 39 m.m. the weight (third year) as 27 grams and the fineness 88 per

*A.M. Tracey Woodward "The Influence of Yuan Shih-kai on Chinese Coins" (1922).

cent. With regard to the fine contents there must be a misconception, since the standard has not only been fixed by law at 0.890, but since independent analysis by foreign Mints has shown that the coins are really of a fineness, exceeding 0.890.

In 1924 an assay was made by the government Mint at Osaka of Yuan Shih-kai dollars minted in Nanking and in Hangchow; the result was as follows:

Dollar minted in Nanking, inscribed to have been struck in the third year of the Republic, but actually coined in the twelfth year:

Weight 414.7747 grains troy. Fineness 0.891.

Dollar minted in Hangchow, marked to have been coined in the tenth year of the Chinese Republic, but actually produced in the twelfth year:

Weight 412.2994 grains troy. Fineness 0.8898.

Debasing the Yuan Shih-kai Dollar

There were two attempts made under official auspices to debase the fine contents of Yuan Shih-kai dollar. The first incident is the more condemnable, as the schemers were the authorities in charge of the government Mint at Anking, the capital of Anhwei province. The underlying motives were connected entirely with profit making, irrespective of the interests of the community and of state finance. Luckily the fraudulent practice was detected in good time and the alarm raised immediately. When, in the summer of 1924, Yuan Shih-kai dollars, inscribed the 8th year of the Chinese Republic, emanated from the Anking Mint, it was soon ascertained that the coins had been adulterated. This fact was widely advertised, with the result that the Custom authorities placed an embargo on the export of those bebased dollar coins. Apart from the adulteration there was a remarkable disregard of accuracy in the weight and composition of the output of the Anking Mint. An analysis carried out by the Japanese government Mint at Osaka produced the following results:

	Weight grains troy.	Fineness.	Contents of pure silver in grains troy.
(*a*) ..	418.4095	0.8231	344.3929
(*b*) ..	417.8308	0.8281	346.0857
(*c*) ..	421.3031	0.7449	313.8287

Towards the end of August, 1925, it was brought to light that debased Yuan Shih-kai dollars were circulating in Shanghai. The first analysis resulted in proving a fine content of only 0.763, while subsequent analysis showed that the coins were still further adulterated, namely to the extent of 660 parts of fine silver in one case, and about 560 in the second instance.

It is generally surmised that the debased dollars have been turned out at Shanghai unofficially by a powerful government functionary, with machinery secretly imported. It is estimated that the capacity of the said plant is $40,000 *per diem* and that altogether about $250,000 had been turned out and placed into circulation. The object of this shady manœuver was personal gain and greed, with an entire disregard of public welfare and the reputation of national finance.

The Genesis of the Yuan Shih-kai Dollar

The inauguration of the Yuan Shih-kai dollar was the result of the currency regulation of January, 1914, already referred to. These and the regulations for the enforcement of the new law read in their translation (according to the *China Year Book* 1924) as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—The right of minting and issuance of national currency shall belong solely to the govenment.

ARTICLE 2.—The unit of the national coin shall be called *yuan*, and the *yuan* shall contain six mace, four candareens and eight li (*k'up'ing weight*) or 23.97795048 grammes of pure silver.

ARTICLE 3.—The different kinds of national coins are as follows:—

A. Four kinds of silver coins:—
   (1) 1 *yuan*
   (2) ½ *yuan*
   (3) 20 cents piece
   (4) 10 cents piece

B. One kind of nickel coin:
   (1) 5 cents piece

C. Five kinds of copper coins.
   (1) 2 cent copper piece
   (2) 1 cent copper piece
   (3) 5 li piece
   (4) 2 li piece
   (5) 1 li piece

ARTICLE 4.—The value of the national coin shall be in decimal progression. One-tenth of a *yuan* shall make a *chu* or a 10 cent piece. One hundredth of a *yuan* shall make I fang or cent, and one-thousandth of a *yuan* shall make I li.

ARTICLE 5.—The weight and fineness of the coins shall be as follows:—

1.—1 *yuan*, gross weight 72 candareens with 90* per cent silver and 10 per cent copper.

2.—50 cent piece, gross weight 32.4 candareens with 70 per cent silver and 30 per cent copper.

3.—20 cent piece, gross weight 12 candareens with 70 per cent silver and 30 per cent copper.

4.—10 cent piece, gross weight 6 candareens with 70 per cent silver and 30 per cent copper.

5.—5 cent nickel piece, gross weight 7 candareens with 25 per cent nickel and 75 per cent copper.

6.—2 cent copper piece, gross weight 28 candareens with 95 per cent copper and 4 per cent pewter and 1 per cent lead.

7.—1 cent copper piece, gross weight 18 candareens with its fineness same 2 cent copper piece.

8.—5 li copper piece, gross weight 9 candareens with its fineness same as above.

9.—2 li copper piece, gross weight 4-5 candareens with its fineness same as above.

10.—1 li copper piece, gross weight 2-5 candareens with its fineness same as above.

ARTICLE 6.—No restrictions shall be placed upon the use of 1 *yuan* piece. The amount of 50 cent pieces involved in one transaction shall not exceed twenty dollars. The amount of 20 cent and 10 cent pieces involved in one transaction shall not exceed five dollars. The amount of nickel or copper pieces involved in one transaction shall not exceed one dollar. This restriction shall not be applied to the collection of taxes and the exchanges in the national banks.

ARTICLE 7.—The designs of the national coins shall be promulgated by a Provisional Order.

ARTICLE 8.—The ratio of the difference between the weight of silver coins and that of the legal tender shall not exceed 3/1000.

The ratio of the difference between the total weight of per 1000 pieces of the silver coins and the legal weight of that amount of coins shall not exceed 3/10,000.

ARTICLE 9.—The ratio of the difference between the fineness of any piece of silver coin and the legal fineness shall not exceed 3/1000.

ARTICLE 10.—When, on account of wear and tear, 1 *yuan* silver pieces loses one per cent of its weight, it may be exchanged at the government bank for a new dollar. When, on account of wear and tear, the 50 cent silver piece and other kinds of coins lose five per cent of the legal weight, they may be exchanged at the government banks for new coins.

ARTICLE 11.—When a coin is found to be mutilated purposely, no one shall be compelled to accept it.

ARTICLE 12.—When the government consents to coin 1 *yuan* silver pieces for those who give to it silver bullion, 6 li per *yuan* shall be charged as minting fee.

ARTICLE 13.—This law shall be in force on the day of its promulgation.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

ARTICLE 1.—The national coins must be used as medium in the transaction of any financial dealings in the country. Special regulations in the Currency Regulations must also be observed.

ARTICLE 2.—The government shall exchange the silver dollars coined by the old mints with the national coins and remint the dollars.

Within a certain period, the old dollar shall possess the same value as the national *yuan*, but as to the length of that period, a Provisional Order shall be issued to fix it.

ARTICLE 3.—The government shall replace all the old silver pieces of the different demominations, old copper pieces and cash with the national coins. After recalling them, the government shall remint them, but within a certain fixed period the old coins shall be allowed to be circulated at the market prices.

If the old coins are used to pay taxes, every month all the public offices shall issue notices fixing the current

* Since changed to 89 per cent silver and 11 per cen copper.

rate at which the offices shall receive old coins. The offices shall take as the current rate an average of the rates of exchange during the previous month. The period for the circulation of the old coins shall be fixed by a Provisional Order.

ARTICLE 4.—If taxes are remitted with silver bullion or if anyone wants the government to mint silver coins for him, in the calculation one dollar shall contain 65 4 candareens. Bullion of other fineness and weight shall be converted according to a Table to be attached.

ARTICLE 5.—In the public Offices where the receipts and expenditure are calculated in taels, the amount should be converted into the term of *yuan* in accordance with Article 4. At places where the receipts and disbursements consist of copper coins and cash, the public office shall report to the Ministry of Finance the actual sum of receipts and disbursements with the request for permission to convert the coin into the term of *yuan*.

ARTICLE 6.—In the collection of various revenues and taxes, Article 4, 5 and 6 shall be observed. In the calculation the li shall be the smallest of denominations. All the decimal fractions of the li shall be treated thus:—when the figure is 4, it shall be discarded, and when it is 5, it shall be considered as one to be added to the other integers.

ARTICLE 7.—When the debts among the people themselves are calculated in the term to taels, they should be converted into the term of the national coin. Where the old subsidiary coins are involved, Article 6 shall be observed in the conversion into the national coins. If the sums in the deeds, contracts and promissory notes are not converted into the term of *yuan*, and if any law suit arises the exchange rate on the day of the promulgations shall considered as a standard.

ARTICLE 8.—Within the domain of China no one shall object to the use of the national coins.

ARTICLE 9.—If anybody disregards Article 4 of the law for the national currency and Article 8 of the regulations for the enforcement of the law of the national currency, the concerned may bring a law suit against him, and when convicted, a fine of from 10 dollars to 1000 dollars shall be imposed on the offender. Any official or any member connected with the government enterprises who commits the same offence is liable to pay a fine of from 50 to 3,000 dollars after the same procedure has been observed.

ARTICLE 10.—The area and the date for the enforcement of these regulation shall be fixed by a Provisional Order.

Chinese Dollars Versus Sycee

The desirability of substituting the dollar for the sycee tael as medium of currency has been recognized by the foreign as well as the Chinese commercial community. The change involved one prime condition, namely, that the dollar should be a coin with uniform weight, size, design and fineness. Uniformity was obtainable only if the coin would emanate from one and the same Mint, which would have to be equipped with the latest appliances and directed by a highly skilled staff of engineers and chemists. It was proposed and agreed that the most suitable location for such an establishment would be at Shanghai.

In 1921 a loan for $2,500,000 was obtained from a Chinese banking group for the purpose of providing land, buildings, machinery and equipment for the new Central Mint. When, in 1923, the buildings had been completed and the bulk of the machinery had arrived, the total expenditure was estimated at about six million dollars. But unfortunately a large portion of the capital required was not forthcoming, so that the principal machinery could not be paid for and installed after its arrival at Shanghai. The situation was still unchanged in the autumn of 1925, when it was feared that a portion of the delicate machinery might meanwhile have gone to ruin.

Cost of Producing Dollars

MINTED FROM BAR SILVER

FORMULA I

? Shanghai taels	100 Yuan Shih-kai dollars
1 Yuan Shih-kai dollar	416 grains 0.890 fine
480 grains	1 ounce
100 ounces (0.998 fine)	91.804 Shanghai taels

$$X = \frac{100 \times 416 \times 0.890 \times 91.804}{480 \times 100} = 70.811 \text{ taels}$$

The theoretical cost of producing 100 dollars appears to be 70.811 Shanghai taels, provided English bar silver can be obtained at 110.90 Shanghai taels (currency) for 100 Canton taels weight. The cost of minting, freight, interest, commission, etc. is not included.

Another example of producing dollars from bar silver shows the identical result.

FORMULA II.

? Shanghai taels	100 Yuan Shih-kai dollars
1 Yuan Shih-kai dollar	26.9514 grains 0.890 fine
31.0977 grains	1 ounce
100 ounces (0.998 fine)	82.7815 Canton taels weight
100 Canton taels weight	110.90 Shanghai taels

$$X = \frac{100 \times 26.9514 \times 0.890 \times 82.7815 \times 110.90}{31.0977 \times 100 \times 100} = 70.811 \text{ taels}$$

MINTED FROM SHANGHAI SYCEE

FORMULA III.

? Shanghai taels	100 Yuan Shih-kai dollars
1 Yuan Shih-kai dollar	416 grains, 0.890 fine
516.82 grains, 1000 fine	1 Shanghai tael

$$X = \frac{100 \times 416 \times 0.890}{516.82 \times 1000} = 71.638 \text{ Shanghai taels}$$

It will be noted that the cost of minting dollar from Shanghai sycee is considerably higher than the cost of coining from bar silver.

MINTED AT TIENTSIN FROM BAI-BAO SYCEE.

FORMULA IV.

? Tientsin taels (Hongping Hua Pao)	1000 Yuan Shih-kai dollars
1 Yuan Shih-hai dollar	0.72 K'up'ing taels weight 0.890 fine
100 K'up'ing taels weight	103.34 Hongping taels weight, Bai-bao sycee
1000 taels Bai-bao sycee	1008 taels (Hongping Hua Pao) with premium

$$X = \frac{1000 \times 0.72 \times 0.890 \times 103.34 \times 1008}{100 \times 1000} = 66.744$$

This means that 100 Yuan Shih-kai dollars have an instrinsic value of 66.744 Tientsin taels.

THE MINT'S FIGURES

According to the estimate of government Mint in Nanking, the cost of coining a dollar coin is equivalent to Shanghai Tls. 0.727984. The Mint has a capacity for turning out 120,000 coins a day and the cost, including running and overhead expenses as shown below, amounts in total to K'up'ing Tls. 79,705.88; that is, K'up'ing Tls. 6,642.157, or Shanghai Tls. 7,379.84 for every 10,000 dollars coined. The tael used in the following list is the K'up'ing tael:—

	Tls.
Price of bullion	78,067.005
Cost of copper ball for alloy	142.558
Loss of weight in bullion caused by smelting	234.201
Loss of weight caused by resmelting of discarded coins	99.066
Loss caused by coin-assaying	57.38
Loss caused by Assaying and Chemical Analysis	9.83
Loss caused by smelting of copper balls	0.774
Daily depreciation on tools and equipment, etc.	187.273
Daily cost of coal	282.192
Daily wages for mint operatives	97.485
Railway freight for Bullion transportation from Shanghai to Nanking	180.08
Daily expenses for upkeep of machinery	12.827
Interest on capital	134.426
Daily miscellaneous expenses	46.69
Daily salaries for executive staff	154.1
Total	79,705.887

N.B.—100 K'up'ing taels—109.60 Shanghai taels.

Although these figures have been supplied from official sources we venture to doubt their accuracy. According to the official statement the cost of producing 1,000 dollars is Shanghai taels 727.984. But this figure does not include the freight to Shanghai (or elsewhere) of the minted dollars, nor the cost of boxes and finally interest, of which no account has been taken. Furthermore the statement is based on the supposition that the Nanking Mint is worked to full capacity during every one of the 365 days of the year. This assumption is, of course, not in accordance with facts. Taking these points into consideration, we arrive at a mint cost of about 73 Shanghai taels for 100 dollars.

In practice one can observe the Mints at Nanking and at Hangchow minting silver dollars at a time, when the

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market price at Shanghai is 72.3 and even less, for 100 silver dollars. Therefore the official estimate appears to be either hypothetical or ultra-conservative.

Transactions with Dollars

The use of the dollar for currency purposes is constantly on the increase in China. Taxes, railway fares, postage and salt revenue are officially prescribed in dollars. As in years gone by in most of the commercial places in China various currencies are still circulating side by side. This fact is conducive to the creation of exchange transactions between the "big dollar" and the swarm of other media of circulation, as taels, small coin dollars, copper cents and depreciated banknotes.

In Shanghai, at the meetings of representatives of the Native Banks, held daily in the morning and early afternoon the official rate of exchange between the silver dollar and the Shanghai tael is fixed in accordance with actual demand and supply. Quotations are issued (per 100 dollars) in Shanghai taels, with 4 decimals, the last 3 of which are always expressed in "eighths"; for instance, 100 dollars are Shanghai taels 72.4875.

As a rule transactions in dollars are for ready delivery. In Shanghai forward sales in dollars are only permissible and customary a few weeks before the opening of the cocoon season, when large quantities of silver dollars are needed for despatch into the interior.

Of considerable interest is the structure of interport transactions in silver dollars. In theory China has one uniform silver dollar. Therefore the transfer from one place to another through the intermediary of a bank ought to be a simple matter. But it should not be overlooked that there is no institution operating in China, which could carry out the functions pertaining to a government bank.

In consequence thereof the transfer by draft of dollars is subject to demand and supply. During the cocoon season in May the district of Wusieh will be in need of large quantities of silver dollars; in the late summer the vicinity of Tsinanfu will require that commodity to pay the farmers for the tobacco harvested there; in autumn considerable quantities of hard dollars are needed in the Tungchow and other cotton growing districts. During those seasons banks situated in the places mentioned will be prepared to issue drafts on Shanghai, payable in dollars, at par and sometimes even at a discount.

Speaking generally, the cost of transferring dollars in China from one place to another ought not to exceed the cost of actually shipping the coins, though it must not be lost sight of that at times an embargo is issued regarding the export of treasure from a certain province. In such an event there will be a discount on the dollar current in the district which has placed the embargo on the shipment of hard dollars.

The following is a *pro forma* note relating to the shipment in 1925 of 100,000 Yuan Shih-kai dollars from Shanghai to Tientsin:

Taels	73.500	100.000 dollars
	.18125	2½%0 freight
	.03625	5 cts. per $100 insurance
	.10875	1½%0 interest
	.01450	boxes
	.00436	coolie hire
	.02175	wharfage dues
	.05000	charge for picking out Yuan Shih-kai dollars
Taels	72.91680	

The Dollar's Relation to the Tael

Ordinarily, when Shanghai is requested to draw in dollars on an outport, say on Tientsin, both these places will have to forget that a uniform dollar is supposed to be current in China. The transaction will invariably be coupled with the taels current in both places. Shanghai, when drawing dollars on Tientsin, will have to ascertain first, the Tientsin selling rate for dollars against Tientsin taels, and second, Tientsin's buying rate for Shanghai taels against Tientsin taels. In purchasing drafts drawn in dollars on Tientsin, Shanghai will have to reverse its reasoning, with the result that there will be a considerable difference between buying and selling Tientsin dollars at one and the same time.

Even in places were the currency tael plays a secondary role the premium or discount on transfers in dollars is closely allied with the tael. Take the example of Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung province:

The Tsinan-Shanghai premium on dollar transfers is based on the cross rate between Shanghai taels and Tsinan taels, and the cross rate between Shanghai taels and Shanghai dollar rate is fixed at 70 (that is, 7 mace—1 dollar), but the Shanghai taels and Tsinan tael cross rate, as well as that between Shanghai tael and dollar, is subject to constant fluctuation, according to the supply and demand of tael bills on Shanghai. (Curiously enough all such bills traded in the Commercial Guild, where the daily rate is made, are in the form of 5 days' sight drafts).

Say, for example, the official cross rate between Tsinan taels and Shanghai taels is 104.50 for drafts drawn 5 days after sight. Multiply by 0.7 and deduct from the product five days' interest at the basis of the Native interest rate ruling at Shanghai; say 8% per annum:

104.50 by 0.7	73.150
Less: 5 days' interest at 8% per annum	.081
Taels	73.069

which represents the cross rate between Tsinan dollars and Shanghai taels (sight). On the same day the official dollar rate ruling at Shanghai is, say 72.625. Hence the premium collectable at Tsinanfu will be at least 0.434 taels, or dollars 0.60%. Consequently, when selling demand draft in dollars on Shanghai, Tsinanfu will have to charge on that particlar day a premium of at least 0.60%, as otherwise it would be more remunerative to purchase five days after sight drafts on Shanghai.

Other Republican Dollars

Apart from the Yuan Shin-kai dollar, described already, there are a number of Republican dollars in existence, though not necessarily in circulation. Most of these coins were struck in commemoration of important events connected with the republican *regime*.

(*a*) 1 dollar, 39.3 m.m. in diameter. Showing on the obverse the bust of *Sun Yat-sen* in profile, looking to the left. Within a beaded circle is to be found the inscription (in Chinese only) "The Republic of China," and below "Coin commemorative of the change of *regime*."

The reverse shows in the center an open wreath of grain and the Chinese inscription of 1 dollar. Around the circle in English "Memento Birth of the Republic of China."

(*b*) 1 dollar.

Same as the preceding, except that the legend in English has been altered to read "The Republic of China One dollar." Both these coins were struck in Nanking in 1912, the engraver being Ho Tze-liang.

(*c*) 1 dollar, 39.5 m.m in diameter.

Showing President *Li Yuan Hung's* portrait in military uniform (*en face*). Design and legend are similar to the patterns of the two previously described coins.

(*d*) 1 dollar.

Also bearing the portrait of President Li Yuan Hung, but in a different pose and without cap. Otherwise similar in design to the previous item. Both Li Yuan Hung dollars have been coined at Wuchang, the die having been made by Chu Tse-fang in 1912.

(*e*) 1 dollar, 39 m.m. in diameter.

With the portrait of *Yuan Shih-kai*, in general's uniform with feathers on the military cap. Weight 26.04 grains, fineness 0.900. Engraved by L. Giorgi and coined in 1914 by the Tientsin Mint; total issue 20,000 pieces only.

The reverse of the coin contains, enclosed in an open wreath of barley, the Chinese characters for "One dollar." Above the legend in Chinese "The Republic of China—Coin commemorative of the Republic." Below in English "One dollar."

(*f*) 1 dollar.

Showing the bust of President Tsao Kung in military uniform. This coin was struck by the Tientsin Mint in 1923, in commemoration of the promulgation of the country's constitution; 50,000 of these coins were sent to Nanking at the time, for distribution in Kiangsu province.

(*g*) 1 dollar, 39 m.m. in diameter.

Issued by the provincial government of *Szechuen* during the first year of the Republic. Meant to serve as currency within the province. Design is entirely different from the dollar pieces described so far. Inscriptions in Chinese characters only. There is a second specimen of this coin existing, varying slightly from the original design.* According to reports emanating from the Maritime Customs the republican Szechuen dollar has been found, after analysis, to be 0.872 fine. The meaning of the inscription is on the reverse, and "Made by the Military Government."

(*h*) 1 dollar.

On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese Republic the Peking Government ordered the Mint at Tientsin to strike 100,000 dollars of a special design. The first instalment of $20,000 was issued on October 10, 1925.

*For full details re Republican coins see "Coins of the Republic of China" in Volume XLVIII—1917 in the Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

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What a College Education Has Done for China

BY CHANG CHIEH

THE beginning of Chinese modern education dates back to the year of 1862 when schools were established to train interpreters to meet the exigencies arising from foreign intercourse. American missionaries were asked for help in establishing a school for the study of modern language known as Tung Wen Kwan under the charge of Dr. W. A. P. Martin, a specialist in international law. Late in 1869, he took the presidency of what is now known as the government university of Peking. This institution consisted of a normal school and three other colleges,—college of arts and sciences, of law and of engineering, with a two-year preparatory course leading to them. As early as 1867, training of mechanical engineers was introduced in conjunction with the Kiangnan Arsenal and a school for naval training made its appearance in the same year in Foochow. Two government universities of note were gradually found, of which Peiyang University was opened in 1887 at Tientsin under the leadership of Dr. Charles D. Tenney in cooperation with the great viceroy Li Hung Chang. The other was the government institute of Technology (now the Nanyang University) established in 1897 by Dr. John C. Ferguson.

In 1898, the great revolution marked a new era in the history of Chinese education. Emperor Kung Hsu issued the famous edict which brought changes in organizations of the national system of schools. Due to the effect of this edict, schools began to spring up throughout the country. The Empress Dowager also issued an edict in 1901 to abolish the old style literary examination. Another order was issued to transform the Examination Halls into colleges.

The new system of education was first drawn up by Chang Pai Hsi from kindergarten to university. The system was subsequently revised in 1903, 1912, 1920 and again in 1922. Such changes in the educational system aim to adjust the conditions to meet the real need of the time. The revision of the educational system promulgated on Nov. 1, 1922, is seven-fold:

1. To adopt itself to a changed and changing society.
2. To promote the spirit of democracy.
3. To develop individuality.
4. To take into special consideration the economic status of the averge citizen.
5. To adjust education to the needs of life.
6. To facilitate the spread of universal education.
7. To make itself flexible enough to allow for local variation.

Colleges Failing In Their Purpose

These principles are brief in statement, but wide in scope and definite in purpose. They are supposed to meet the urgent problems. These principles are normally accepted throughout the entire country while in reality, they are not fully put into operation. The modern colleges and universities are not directed along a track leading to the destination which the new system proposes. Colleges have not adopted themselves to the changed and changing society, and do not meet the needs of life. Universities have not been conducted according to the theory of Democracy. Individually, each student is not given a chance for development. Though a few among those higher institutions have comparatively come into contact with the new system most of the colleges do not yet hold themselves responsible for considering what proceedure they are to follow and what the nature of their work is. Colleges are apparently doing no work. Their graduates have acquired nothing more than a mere "skin" which only proves that some four years were wasted in college life. They graduated without knowing anything or even wanting to know anything, because they are not given a chance to dig into something in order to know it. The fault falls on the authorities for not realizing the nature of their job as they are supposed to do.

Although the college graduates are now open to severe criticism as to lack of knowledge, they have not been idle and had little time free from the heavy work assigned every day during their four year's stay at college. They are required to fulfil a certain number of hours of work for graduation. They are held reponsible for daily papers, quizzes, monthly tests and final examinations. Under such circumstances, students cannot but go over and over again their courses of study striving to win a good mark which at the end, means but a mark. They are forced to study various unrelated subjects in order to graduate. Thus study becomes an obligation rather than the result of initiative or motiviation from within to meet the felt need. Students unfortunately become duplicates of books they learn, while the really important factor,—the critical ability—is not developed. Education of this type is against nature and far too inadequate to meet the problems of China today.

Last winter vacation I paid a visit to my friend Miss Yu of the Evangelical Church and talked with her about a certain college student who has finished three years's study in college. This man has a special aptitude for chemistry and he takes a few courses in chemistry. He also takes a number of other courses like astronomy, geology, Shakespeare, modern drama, college zoology etc, with no less interest. He studies all the courses diligently either because he posesses an equal taste for all courses or because he has to take those unrelated courses in order to fulfil the requirement for a B. A. degree. My friend asked me with an air of wonder "are his grades for those various courses just as good as chemistry in which he is interested?" "Well, so far as grades are concerned, it does not make any differance. His marks are high. He is considered a wonderful student in his class," was my reply. My friend paused a while and then said "If he is good in every thing, he must be poor in all." In other words, he is too general, and too unspecific. He has a mere "smattering" of everything but no thorough comprehension of anything. This aimless study makes him a jack-of-all-trades.

Specialization Needed In Schools

In China, nowadays the colleges are the factories in which the scholars of "jack-of-all-trades" style are manufactured. This is due chiefly to lack of experience on the part of authorities who are unable to provide opportunities for each individual to meet his need Individuals are naturally made different, some different in height, in weight, in strength; others different in character, in intellect, and in skill. Some are born mathmaticians, others can hardly get beyond the four fundamentals. One student may have special mechanical genius, while others can never hope to put together the simplest contrivance. These variations between individulas are the result of natural endowment and the enviromental influences. Individual difference cannot be shaped into uniformity but adjustments can be made for the fullest possible development of these varied personal gifts. It is the business of schools and also of the individual himself (if he is able to do it) to test out what is best fitted for him. With this guidance in mind, he may choose accordingly, a certain branch of work for which he has a special taste. There is no reason why a student should not cencentrate his whole energy in one field of work in the college since the whole rich store of knowledge is too much for him to matter.

It is well to keep in mind the fact that a good student must be one who knows something of everything and everything of something. In other words, he must be a generalist and at the same time be must be a specialist. He is a generalist, so that he can see everyting equally in balanced relation and work out the whole problem coordinately. He is a specialist so that he may be able to carry on the work to the fullest possibility with his specialized training. Generalists must practise in a certain specialty while specialists must not be trained merely as specialists, but with an understanding of the whole in order to understand each specialty better.

Education has only performed half of its task if students are only trained to be generalists—the jack of all trades. The other half of its work, that of training specalists, must not be neglected. The period of education must be clearly divided so that at a certain stage, the emphasis shall be laid on general knowledge and at other times, on special training. It is generally agreed that the secondary education will take up the general phases of training and the higher education the specialization. The secondary education with a six years' training will lay a good foundation for general knowledge upon which specialized study may be built during the four years in college. Students after finishing their study in high school, go to some department of the college to specialize in a certain field of work. It is hoped that he may get a thorough comprehension of his chosen field and no longer to acquire just a mere "smattering" of everything without fully understanding anything.

At the present moment, quite a large number of colleges, both government, missionary and private, have made their appearances before the public eye. None of them deserve any praise. Although the lack of finance has been the barrier to the promotion of thier work in education, the inadequate methods of instruction also retard the development. Students learn nothing in school and find no job after graduation. They begin to complain of their alma mater for not giving special training to meet their need.

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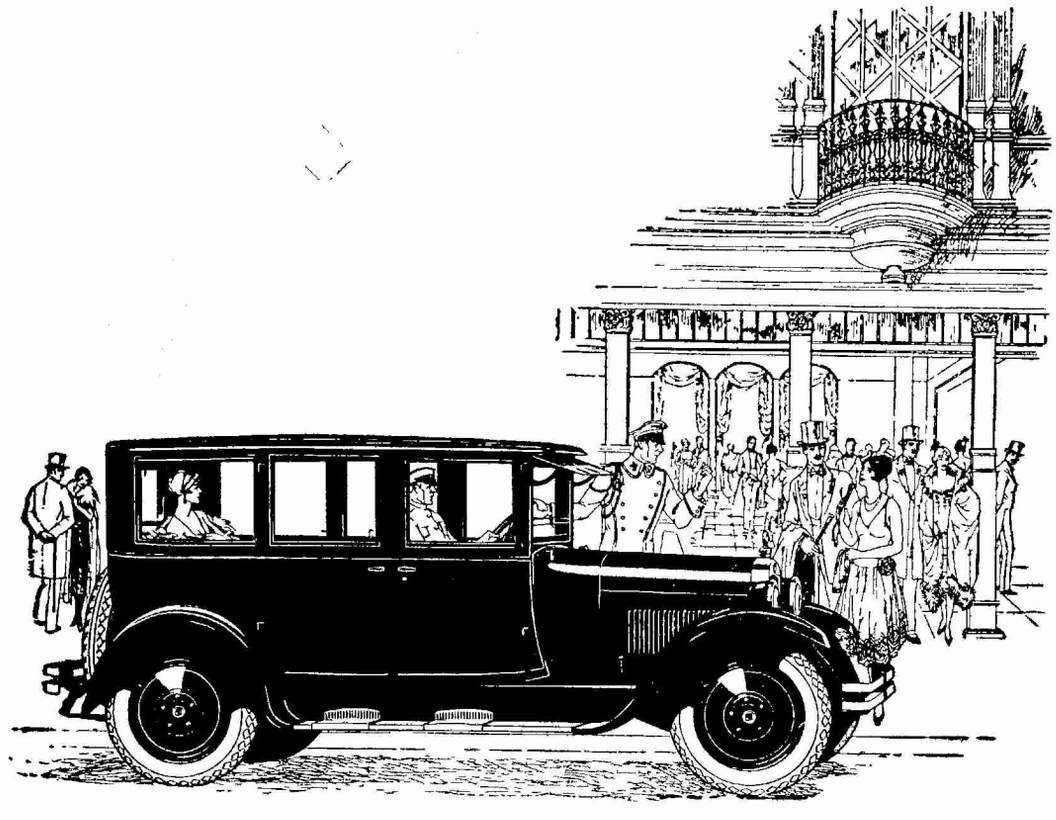

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Far too much of our university's instruction is given in the form of lectures. Probably people have a strong opinion that everything should be taught by lectures. Education has a double function in both acquiring the experiences of the past generation and also in trying to form some new experience which is supposed to contribute to the next generation something that our fore-fathers did not leave us. The instruction should not be imparted in lectures if they are merely the extracts of some text or reference books. In most cases, the lecturers are apt to use their own judgment for the class. Dogmatism, therefore, reigns and self-confidence is discouraged. If the constant use of lectures is the instrument of education to which all other instruments are made subordinate, there can hardly be any original thought on the part of students. Students must not be made merely passive listeners and the duplicate of books. It is far more progressive to read the books from which lectures are taken.

Faults of Recitation Method

The remedy for such copying of lectures which checks the development of self-activity naturally calls for recitation method which, in the long run, is also not ical of time. Under this method, a student often his lessons at home but he is ready to come to d show the teacher how much he got from his re A considerable length of time which may better be ut more extensive studies, is wasted in looking on e work of other students is being corrected or praise recitation class, frequently it is the case that th scure points raised by the dull students may be too many or too wide to be considered. Often errors of facts remain uncorrected even in a prolonged recitation. The recitation is often little more than uninspired reproduction and gives little additional stimulus to those who have mastered the text. For the benefit of dull students, recitations may be of some help, but it is unsound to favor the dull at the expense of the bright students. The proper method of instruction should not require all the students of unequal ability to do a modicum of work, nor is it right to hold a class responsible for a single doubt that puzzles only a few. Any instruction failing to take these into consideration, is the height of educational inefficiency.

All class room work is ineffective except in which experiments are shown. I can think of nothing more wasteful in college than the daily class-room work. It is the class-room obligations that rob each man of a considerable length of time in which he might cultivate his specialty. It is the classroom obligation that interrupts the continuity of the work. Students are made aimless and perhaps compelled to go off from a class in education and immediately join another class in mathematics, and so on, from morning till afternoon just leaving and entering classes where a few unrelated courses are given. As soon as his interest for the course is aroused, the bell calls him out for another course which he might not be willing to delve into at that particular moment. Students practically do no work in class room because they can not energetically learn something without being interested in it.

The remedy for such an inadequate situation is to reform the method of instruction by doing away with the classroom work. Lessons should not be taught by lectures or through recitation. Individual study in the library may well be emphasized. Frequent meetings in small groups may be held at any time when difficult problems arise. Lessons under this plan may be more thoroughly learned for, first of all, it is a positive method. It is more interesting. The difficult problem may also be treated more in detail according as the group is small. The occassional meetings for informal discussion do not interrupt the work as does the "class room" system. Consequently much time would be reserved for the student to dig into the particular field of knowledge he has chosen for specialization.

Another vice of class-room work is the fixed time-table or the making of a schedule for study. In our colleges, students are required to take not less than 20 hours of work per week. The requirement for the B. A. degree is always 80 or more credits each of which usually represents an hour of work in class room. Under this regime, schools are too apt to set a list of unrelated courses as elective courses which sounds quite adjustable. The student being ambitious to receive a degree, can not help taking some unrelated courses in order to fill the requirement of a certain number of hours of classroom work. Although colleges are divided into departments and the elective system of free choosing of courses is introduced, none of the departments of the colleges in China is complete; and the elective system is but a free choosing of studies within a very limited boundary. It is ridiculous to see some of the colleges in China in which a department of education offers only about 15 points for

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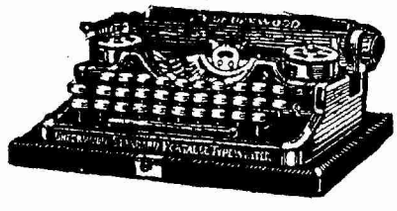

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educational courses out of the 80 or more points required for a college diploma. In other words, the college curriculum provides only 19% or more of special courses and 81% or less of unrelated courses. It is often the case that a certain student who wishes to specialize in education is under obligation to take a 3-hour course in astronomy, an advanced course in zoology and what not in order to fill the requirements for graduation. It is obvious that unmotivated and passive effort for those unrelated courses of study makes the mastery of a special study impossible, for the students are not emancipated from the unnecessary chains to give them freedom for their respective fields of study.

To substitute for class room instruction with a required number of points for graduation, a free study in the library with informal discussions in small groups is theoretically a good reform which, if properly directed, may achieve a good end. Students then would be free in consulting any book in their field in which they may find materials to answer their needs. They will doubtless be interested in doing work for themselves.

A student after four years' free study in a library may present evidence that he has mastered the principal facts and show his special knowledge in his chosen field of study. This may be done through a comprehensive examination during the Senior year to see whether the student has really specialized in a particular study or not. Therefore, the intelligent student will graduate by passing the comprehensive examination while the dull one, failing to get through the test, may be allowed another trial in the following year and so on until he really knows something of his line. The examination does not hold him responsible for everything he studied but rather tests whether or not he is able to apply his knowledge to a given problem. It does not expect him to be a mere duplicate of books but rather an independent thinker able to use his specialized skill to meet problems.

The failure of China's college education lies in the fact that the college courses are too general. China is now only half-emancipated. Universities and colleges as higher educational organizations must undertake to preserve the intellectual capital of the race by equipping each student with a special knowledge on the general foundation of his secondary education. Authorities of education must come to a realization that education itself should be evolutionary. It needs constant changes to meet the changing situation.

Yale-in-China, Changsha, December 1, 1925.

A Survey of the Silk Industry of Central China

(Continued from last week)

The filatures have a group of inspectors, each of whom usually supervises the work of about 25 girls to see that the proper number of cocoons is used to insure an even size; to see that the basins and water are kept clean and that the proper length of croisure is maintained. Besides inspection, a plan of testing is usually followed and carried out on about 25 per cent of the basins each day. The numbers for the basins whose silk is to be tested, are usually drawn at random from a box containing the numbers of all the basins in a section and the silk is immediately tested from the basins whose numbers have been drawn. One sizing skein is made from each skein on the reel. These sizing skeins are weighed individually on a quadrant balance and the total for a basin is checked on an ordinary balance. The workers are usually rewarded or fined according to these tests. As an example, in producing 13/15 denier silk, if it averages about 13.80 and the individual sizing skeins fall within 13/15, the reward is 20 cents. If an individual skein is only slightly outside of the above limits the reward is reduced to 10 cents. If the average is 1 denier away from 14 denier, a fine of 10 cents is made and if it is 1½ off, a fine of 20 cents is made. In making the winding test the reeler will be fined if there are 8 breaks, or more, in winding 10 skeins for one hour. Of course the system of tests and fines varies with different filatures and according to the quality of silk produced by the filatures. In producing high quality a slight sacrifice as to quantity must be made, for if the cocoon is reeled too neat the inside too many defects of cleanness will occur.

The hours of work are usually from 5.30 in the morning to 5.30 at night with one hour from 11.30 to 12.30 for lunch, making an 11-hour day. The wages for the workers are fixed by the Cocoon and Silk Guild and are as follows:—

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and

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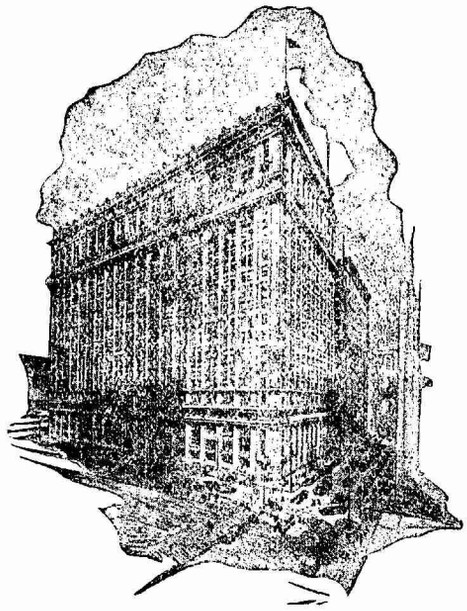

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	Wages per day
Reeling	43 cents
Assistant Reeling	33 ,,
Boiler	25 ,,
Sorting	37 ,,
Silk Room	45 ,,
Long Waste	27 ,,

These wages may be slightly altered by an individual filature which may pay a little higher wages as an inducement to attract the better class of workers for producing high grade silk.

The survey shows that in a filature, 75 per cent to 80 per cent of the cost of producing raw silk is the cost of the cocoons used in its manufacture. This indicates that the cocoons are the all important factor in the raw silk industry, and the one which must be closely and carefully scrutinized at all times, to avoid a financial disaster in filature management.

The most important single quality of cocoons is the silk content, which is ultimately shown in the yield and which is expressed as the number of units of cocoons required to produce one unit of raw silk. The higher the grade of cocoons, the better the yield, that is, the number of units of cocoons per unit of raw silk will be low. This means that the good cocoons are of great financial value to the filature.

The second important quality of cocoons is the ease with which the silk can be reeled off. Cocoons that are readily reelable require a minimum time and give very low manufacturing expenses. At the same time they make it possible to produce high grade raw silk. When poor cocoons are used a large amount of waste is produced in "finding ends" of the filaments and these filaments when continually breaking cause not only loss of time and poor production from a quantity standpoint, but also a low grade raw silk thread. Even the most expert and alert reeler cannot make an even and clean thread when there are many breaks in unwinding a cocoon. This can only result in an uneven thread with many defects due to the many "cast ons."

Other qualities of cocoons that require close attention from the filature, are color and size of the filaments. These have important bearing on the color and lustre of the raw silk produced and on the size of the raw filk reeled.

In this survey the Shanghai International Testing House made a study of 52 yield tests made on various species and grades of cocoons. These yields have been derived from actual filature operation and are, therefore, entirely practical and not at all theoretical. The average value obtained from compiling the data on the various following tables:—

YIELD OF COCOONS YEAR 1924

Averages

Province	KIANGSU							Kiang-su
District	Wusih	Kiang-yin	Chang-chow	Lih-yang	Soo-chow	Chang-su	Hai-men	Average
Percentage of Different Grades of Cocoons								
Extra	21.2	27.3	35.8	48.8	29.7	31.1	18.1	33.8
No. 1	37.7	32.4	30.0	26.2	40.5	30.0	41.8	32.8
No. 2	18.8	15.9	11.4	10.9	16.2	16.2	18.0	14.1
Reelable	76.7	75.6	77.3	85.9	86.4	77.3	77.9	80.7
No. 3	4.3	1.7	2.2	1.2	.9	3.8	3.1	2.2
Double..	11.7	11.4	11.1	7.6	8.1	8.6	11.9	9.9
Pierced	.2	1.1	.8	.2	.3	.9	.9	.4
Refuse	1.1	3.5	2.6	2.0	1.2	2.9	2.4	2.1
Colored	.3	.6	.4	—	—	.3	.3	.2
Cover/Floss ..	5.8	6.1	5.6	3.1	3.1	6.2	3.6	4.5
Total	00.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yield-Catties of Dry Cocoons For One Picul of Raw Silk								
Extra Net	403	411	398	386	397	426	404	398
No. 1 Net	508	538	498	473	461	525	502	492
No. 2 Net	677	785	647	575	589	785	701	651
Avg. Net	498	515	461	419	453	513	507	464
Gross	649	681	598	483	525	663	651	556

(*To be continued next week*)

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News from South China

Mr. Tan Koh Man, the first labor union leader to become mayor of a Chinese city, his home town Swatow, has not made good. He had to secretly depart for an unknown place early December, after having been less than a month in office. Like all other new politicians in South China, one knowing little himself has to depend much on others for advice and assistance and he has been worked by others to the detriment of the city instead of having used good men to help him in the administration of the municipal government. "Graft and squeeze" is only an art of old Chinese officialdom which one cannot jump in a moment. Government by labor party is perhaps too early an experiment yet even in such a progressive province as Kwangtung, of which Swatow may be the second largest port.

Governor Cecil Clementi of Hongkong personally inspected the frontier of the New Territory from the air on December 7. Five seaplanes left H. M. S. *Hermes* in the afternoon and took up formation over Castle Peak at a height of 5,000 feet, and then flew along the British side of the frontier to Shau Tau Kok and back to Hongkong.

Bandits in Kwangtung value the person of a militarist more than that of a judge. When a judge and a military commander were captured near Tsengshin, near the Canton-Kowloon Railroad the other day, the bandits asked $10,000 for the ransom of the militarist and only $7,000 for the judge.

A Chinese striker belonging to the Seamen's Union in Canton was arrested the other day while trying to pay a visit to Hongkong. It is feared that he will cause disaffection among the workers in Hongkong, but he has been let out on bail of $5,000. So far the only evidence against him has been his possession of two labor union cards.

Canton is ten times greater than Macao only as far as lottery gambling is concerned. The Kuomintang in Canton is receiving about $4,000 daily as revenue from the *Sanpiao* lottery, while such a small colony as Macao will from January, 1926, get $138,000 a year from two monpolists, Lee Sing Kue and Cheng Shih Fan.

The new director of the Oil Monopoly Bureau sent from the Kuomintang in Canton to Kwangsi Province expects to have his headquarters at Nanning in order to better supervise the sale of Russian oils only. The Asiatic Petroleum Company and the Standard Oil Company of New York, opposing the monopoly and refusing to pay further *likins* taxes than those provided for by treaty psovisions China has made with foreign powers, have stopped delivery of their products. Unless the situation is changed, the Wuchow Electric Light Works may have to close down operation, as it depends on fuel oils imported abroad for its power.

Some of the new means devised by the Reds in Wuchow, Kwansi, to further swell the war chest of the Kuomintang included rigid regulations and heavy license fees for the conducting of pawn-shops, a business practically monopolized by Cantonese. As a result of the failure of the pawnbrokers to submit to the high fees and rigid rules, the Red militarists themselves have just opened a public pawn-shop of their own for the benefit of the poorer classes, the stated capital being $120,000. In addition to the state control of oil, salt, and opium sales, the Reds have practically obtained the monopoly of fire-wood trade through their heavy "pass fees" charged on fire-wood exporters.

Canton government is receiving a consignment of aeroplanes imported from Holland coming on board a Russian steamer, according to reports published in Canton. The machines may be turned over to a private syndicate for commercial purposes, it has been suggested.

Mr. Chen Shu Yen, secretary to the executive Commission of the Kuomintang in Canton, denies that the party censors are to present indictments against Mr. Sun Fo, reconstruction commissar, and Mr. Wu Te-chen, chief of police in Canton, for corruption while in offices, but says that the Kuomintang is ready to welcome these comrades back, provided that they will return at once.

The Kuomintang commissary probing into the accounts of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, has found that some $5,000 to $30,000 are still in the hands of several past managing-directors, Mr. Chan Hing Hon, Mr. Wong Tong, Mr. Hsu Shun-hou, and Mr. Lam Chih-min. The Kuomintang has decided to notify these gentlemen that, unless they would make good the accounts and cover the shortages, they will find their properties in Canton put into liquidation to satisfy the charges.

To raise funds for a police launch, the Swatow Reds are considering of levying a special tax of ten cents daily on each lamp for public opium-smoking. It is believed that

some $90 may be raised daily from the 900 or more opium smoking lamps permitted under Kuomintang licenses.

One Nan Hua Syndicate has been granted the monopoly of petroleum oil sale by the Kuomintang authorities in Chaomei districts in Eastern Kwangtung. The syndicate agrees to pay taxes for at least 40,000 cases for the first month of operation and 60,000 cases after the fourth month, and then average of 75,000 cases every month.

Up to week ending December 12 the Canton strike committee has been advised to issue 130 permits for Hongkong Chinese to take an excursion trip to Canton. It is believed that, when the excursion steamers go to Canton next week, more than 200 permits will be given. The Kuomintang in Canton is inviting representative Hongkong merchants to pay a visit to the Southern Capital to see whether or not it is red.

Considerable activity is being shown on the border of the New Territories of Hongkong by the Reds. Hardly a day passes without some incident, such as the crossing of pickets into British territory, or the discharge of firearms at Hongkong police and villagers. On December 10, however, only two such cases were reported.

The new commander-in-chief of the French Squadron in Far Eastern waters, Rear-Admiral Barire, arrived in Hongkong December 10 on board his flag-ship, the cruiser *Jules Michelet*, from Saigon. The usual salutes were exchanged.

Mr. E. R. Hallifax, secretary for Chinese affairs in the Hongkong Government, who has been in England throughout the period of the Wembley Exhibition, as commissioner of the Hongkong section, has returned to Hongkong.

Mr. J. Edward Atherley, formerly manager of the Getz Bros. & Company (of the Orient) was on December 9 committed for trial before the Criminal Session at Hongkong for four additional counts on charge of alleged embezzlement. Mr. Atherley will be tried before the December Session of the Hongkong Supreme Court.

Captain Eric Sutton Dickin, Army Dental Corps, who was tried by General Court Martial at Hongkong, September 29 last, has been dismissed from the service. He was found guilty of the charge of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" in rendering himself unfit for duty by reason of previous indulgence in alcoholic stimulants. Captain Dickin had served eight years in the army.

Canton, December 11, 1925.

Ancestors of President Coolidge in China Trade

There recently died in Boston, one of the oldest living graduates of Harvard, Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, 97 years of age, who had resided for many years at 130 Beacon Street, Boston. In connection with the account of Mr. Coolidge's life which appeared in the *Boston Transcript* for Nov. 10, the fact was brought out that he was a descendent of John Coolidge who settled in Watertown, Mass. in 1630 and from whom,in a different line, President Calvin Coolidge is also descended. Joseph Coolidge, one of the early descendents of John Coolidge and a member of the family of which the President of the United States is a prominent member, was engaged in the China Trade and was associated with Augustine Heard and Company in the clipper ship days of early American trade relations with Canton

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International Labour Office
Geneva, Switzerland

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China's Exports to U. S. for November 1925

The following table compiled under the direction of Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, at Shanghai, China, from the declared export returns of the various American Consulates in China, obtained through the courtesy of the officers in charge at the various ports, shows the declared exports from CHINA to the United States for the month of November, 1925, and gives recapitulation for the year up to and including November 30, 1925.

IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)

	Unit of Quantity	*Quantity*	*Value*
Meats			
Eggs of Poultry			
In the shell (whole)	doz.	.....	.....
Dried (whole)	Lbs.	41,550	24,037
Frozen "	"	461,216	71,573
Egg Products, frozen	"	82,900	19,091
Albumen, dry	"	230,400	191,828
" frozen	"	.....	.....
Yolk, dry	"	313,580	89,630
" frozen	"	.....	.....
Liquid		.....	.....
Hides and Skins, Raw (except Furs)			
Buffalo hides, all kinds	pcs. / lbs.		42,177
Calf skins " "	pcs. / lbs.		616
Cattle hides " "	pcs. / lbs.		.....
Cow hides " "	pcs. / lbs.		722
Deer and doeskins all kinds	pcs. / lbs.		.....
Goat and kidskins all kinds	pcs. / lbs.		11,184
Horse, colt & ass all kinds (hides)	pcs. / lbs.		.....
Sheep and lambskins all kind	pcs. / lbs.		50,122
Furs, Dressed and Undressed			
Dog	pcs.	.....	.....
Ermine	"	4,128	7,093
Fox, all kinds	"	3,434	60,222
Hare and rabbit	"	10,000	5,256
Kolinsky	"	226	886
Lynx	"	5	83
Marmot	"	5,997	8,345
Marten	"	.....	.....
Nedepeski	"	.....	.....
Raccoon	"	.....	.....
Sable	"	74	3,209
Squirrel	"	39,512	39,733
Weasel	"	8,944	9,307
Wolf	"	81	934
All others	"	134,924	232,112
Furs, Dressed—Others			
Moufflon (Goat & kid)	pcs.	17,586	7,908
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins			
Dog and goatskin mats	pcs.	35,633	107,394
All other manufactures	"	.....	186,990
Miscellaneous Animal Products:			
Feathers and mfrs. of	lbs.	35,385	24,871
Intestines, etc.	"	251,881	390,138
Total			$1,583,469

Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)

Grains and Preparations			
Buckwheat	lbs.	.....	.....
Kaoliang	"	.....	.....
Fodders and Feeds, N.E.S.			
Beancake and meal	lbs.	7,153,735	141,731
Fruits and Nuts:			
Ginger, preserved	lbs.	.....	.....
Peanuts, shelled	"	18,000	1,479

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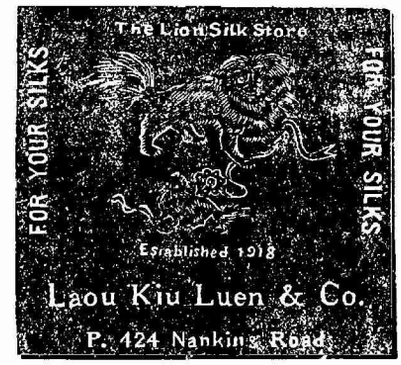

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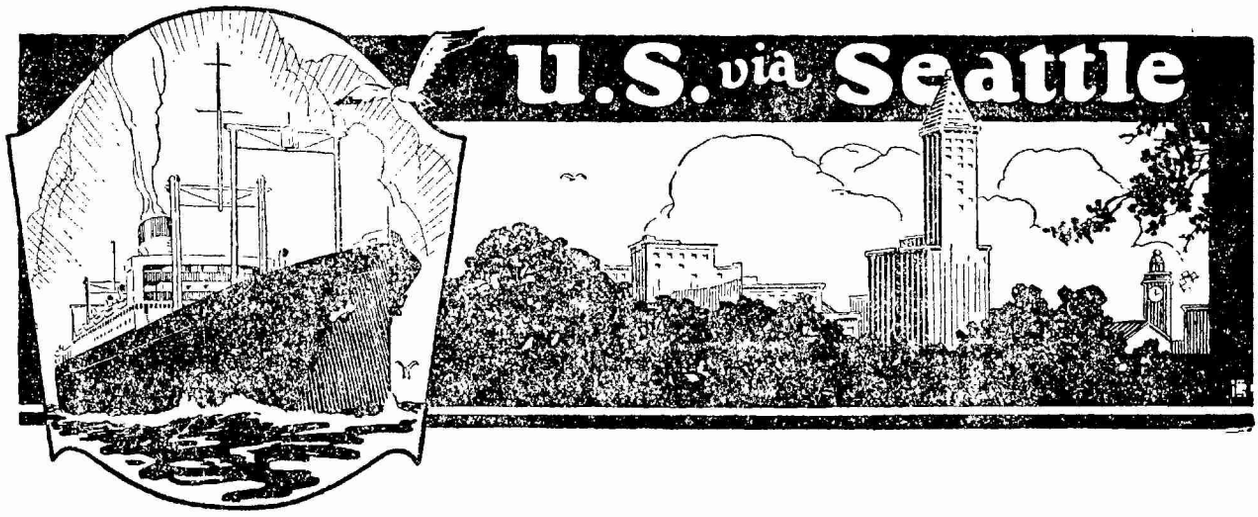
San Francisco

TO PUGET SOUND CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST PAUL RAILWAY ELECTRIFIED

Chicago Milwaukee & St Paul Railway

1219 TO PUGET SOUND - ELECTRIFIED

Peanuts, unshelled	,,	830,000	31,982
Walnuts, shelled	,,	508,080	101,195
,, unshelled	,,	102,750	6,143
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats			
Apricot & peach kernels	lbs.	.....	.....
Flaxseed, linseed	,,	.....	.....
Hempseed	,,	40,040	1,136
Rapeseed	,,	.....	.....
Sesame seed	,,	442,400	25,541
Oil seeds, n.o.l.	,,	241,725	8,726
Bean oil	,,	.....	.....
Peanut oil	,,	.....	.....
Wood oil (Tung nuts)	,,	6,679,046	740,797
All other oils	,,	.....	.....
Vegetable tallow	,,	.....	.....
Perilla oil	,,	2,688,000	192,188
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea & Spices:			
Cassia	lbs.	.....	.....
Tea	,,	2,679,861	418,043
Total			$1,668,961
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibres and wood (class 20011 to 29616)			
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N.E.S.			
Camphor, crude	lbs.	15,999	9,033
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N.E.S.			
Rhubarb	lbs.	26,880	6,608
Camphor oil	,,	.....	.....
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin			
Quebracho extract	lbs.	.....	.....
Gallnuts	,,	207,800	24,467
Seeds, Except Oil Seeds			
Millet	lbs.	.....	.....
All others	,,	.....	.....
Tobacco			
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Vegetable Products			
Fans, palm leaf	lbs.	.....	.....
Total			$40,108
Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)			
Cotton			
Cotton, raw	lbs.	2,653,750	594,915
,, waste	,,	.....	.....
,, lace and embroideries	,,	.....	195,024
,, misc. mfrs.	Value	.....	1,233
Other Vegetable Fibres, N.E.S.			
Fibres, vegetable and textile and mfrs. of, not otherwise listed	Value	.....	46,416
Grass cloth & mfrs.	,,	.....	974
Hats, straw	dozens	850	948
,, rush	,,	11,273	11,137
,, fibre	,,	130	1,195
Mattings & rugs	Sq. yds.	.....	.....
Strawbraid	Yards	3,371,040	16,212
Wool and Hair			
Carpets, wool	Sq. yds.	60,174	467,266
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	2,502,677	663,463
Hair, goat	,,	90,409	56,238
,, camel	,,	.....	.....
,, horse	,,	46,767	51,485
,, human, raw, Asiatic	,,	126,111	46,491
,, nets	,,	9,882	71,937
,, all other	,,	65,337	24,489
Silk			
Silk, raw	lbs.	513,624	2,644,389
,, wild	,,	61,238	159,489
,, waste	,,	521,202	398,574
,, piece goods	,,	12,770	110,851
,, embroideries	value	.....	4,430
,, miscellaneous	,,	.....	1,913
,, pongees	lbs.	14,942	46,923
,, cocoons, pierced	,,	6,680	7,396
Total			$5,623,388
Group 4—Wood and Paper (class 40181 to 48724)			
Manufactures of Wood			
Bamboo manufacture	lbs.	.....	1,230
Rattan, reed and woodware	,,	.....	1,673
Blackwoodware	,,	.....	.....
Paper, Except Printed Matter			
Paper	lbs.	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No.	12,965	3,827
Lanterns	lbs.	.....	.....



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KIANGWAN ROAD—SHANGHAI

Books and Other Printed Matter			
Books	Value	.....	2,651
Total			$9,381
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)			
Coal, Petroleum and Asphalt			
Coal	Tons	405	2,237
Clay and Clay Products			
Porcelain, Chinaware, Pottery, etc.	Value	.....	2,245
Other Non-Metallic Minerals			
Jadeware	Value	.....	2,723
Precious stones	„	.....	77
Total			$7,282
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)			
Iron and Steel			
Iron ore	Tons	.....	.....
Pig Iron	„	.....	.....
Ferro-Alloying Metals			
Tungsten ore	lbs.	.....	.....
Aluminium, Antimony, and Cobalt			
Antimony, crude	lbs.	.....	5,812
„ regulus	„	.....	153,539
Copper, Brass and Bronze			
Brass, and mfrs. of	lbs.	.....	11,443
Bronze „ „ „	„	.....	.....
Copper „ „ „	„	.....	.....
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware			
Gold bars	Ounces	.....	.....
Gold coins	Value	.....	.....
Jewelry	„	.....	.....
Total			$170,794
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70011 to 79361)		NIL	NIL
Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)			
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations			
Blister flies (Cantharis)	lbs.	.....	.....
Other Chemicals			
Acid, tannic	lbs.	.....	.....
Other chemicals and drugs	„	.....	.....
Chemicals			
Musk	Ounces	880	12,666
Antimony, oxide	lbs.	.....	56,107
Explosives, Firecrackers and Ammunition			
Firecrackers	lbs.	.....	.....
Total			$68,773
Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101 to 99999)			
Art Works			
Art, works of	Value	.....	13,306
Miscellaneous			
Bristles	lbs.	246,340	323,718
Household & personal effects	Value	.....	1,293
Mah Jongg	„	.....	216
Unenumerated articles	„	.....	300,749
Totals			$639,282
GRAND TOTALS			$9.811,438

RECAPITULATION	*Total for year up to November 30, 1925.*
Group 0—Animal and animal products, except wool and hair	$41,235,455
Group 1—Vegetable food products, oil seeds, expressed oils and beverages	21,495,867
Group 2—Other vegetable products, except fibres and wood	541,565
Group 3—Textiles	74,090,287
Group 4—Wood and paper	364,150
Group 5—Non-metallic minerals	100,347
Group 6—Ores, metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles	2,337,107
Group 7—Machinery and vehicles	.....
Group 8—Chemicals	515,184
Group 9—Miscellaneous	7,299,927
	$147,979,889

A Trip by Automobile into the Interior of Kirin Province, Manchuria

BY H. Y. McCARTNEY

(in the Mei Foo Shield for November)

ON the morning of February 8, 1925 we started forth from Kirin. Sandwiched into the Dodge with me were my interpreter, the Chinese cook and a guide. Piled around us, under us, and over us were four bedding rolls, camp cots, provisions, gasoline, oil, and spare tires. Other debris was lashed to the luggage rack behind and on both sides of the hood between the front fenders.

Our destinations were the towns of Chiao Ho, 190 miles east of Kirin and Tung Hwa Hsien, 100 miles due east of Chiao Ho. As the weather was extremely cold, never rising above zero, and with prospects of it getting lower we wore fur overcoats, gloves, and fur hats, heavy woolen socks, felt shoes, and rubber "arctics." In addition to a full tank of gasoline, it was necessary to tie two additional cases of gas and five quarts of oil on the luggage carrier in the rear.

Loaded down in this manner we left the city of Kirin and ran out on the broad frozen expanse of the Sungari River.

According to an old missionary doctor no motor car had ever gone into the country east of Kirin before. He told, however, that several years before some Russians had come down overland from the North, from Vladivostok, fleeing in Red Cross cars when the Bolsheviks came into control. The old doctor verified this statement by showing us two delapidated Chandlers, in an old barn, tops broken in and tires rotting away. But to return to our present trip, neither foreigner nor native inspector had gone into this country for some years, due to the constant danger from bandits.

We had reason to believe that conditions were more settled, and discounting the usual rumors, set forth.

The Sungari a Road of Ice

In winter the Sungari River (about one-fourth of a mile wide at Kirin) forms a great highway of ice leading back into the interior of the Province. The ice is three feet thick. As we followed the river we passed many trains of ox-drawn *pali*, bringing down soya beans, firewood, timber, and tobacco. These sledges have made a good road through the snow on the ice and we were able to average 21 miles an hour for the first three hours. Greater speed would have been risky for the road was full of short sharp turns and we did not wish to be delayed by sliding into a snow bank. Large boulders, frozen in timbers, and great air holes caused by warm springs in the bed of the river, made speed impossible. At one point a small pig gave us a race, taking the road just in front of the car. For two or three hundred yards the pig made twenty miles per hour, when she suddenly turned around to see how she was getting on. We missed the pig, but spent the next twenty minutes getting the car out the snow!

At intervals of about one mile large corrals are built out of the ice. These corrals fence in a section 75 to 100 yards square to keep the oxen from straying away at night and to protect the train from petty robbers. A few inns on the river bank provide shelter and food for the ox-drivers.

The river winds in and out through the mountains, which often rise from the river bank in perpendicular cliffs, hundreds of feet high. It then runs out into broad fertile valleys as yet uncultivated, except for small patches here and there. There is much underbrush in the valleys and on the sides of the mountains, but the large trees have all been taken out. The geological formations greatly interested us. For about ten miles the river cuts its way through a wide plateau completely surrounded by mountains. We shared "Skippy's" sentiments in that the country was so pretty we "felt like socking someone in the jaw." Here the cliffs resembled the Hudson Palisades but did not rise to so great a height. These cliffs stood about 100 feet high and showed two very distinct layers or strata, each about fifty feet thick. This formation would seem to indicate that this section had been under water at two different periods, during which time strata of different types were deposited.

At a point sixty-three miles from Kirin we left the main river and followed a small tributary for thirty-two miles to Chiao Ho. Part of this leg of journey was by river and part by land. At one point on the river we came to a place where the ice was covered by several inches of water.

The Manchuria Monitor

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine in the Russian and English Languages

The presiding Committee of the Commercial and Industrial Section of the Manchuria Research Society recognize that the Far East is becoming more and more engaged in world economics, attracting universal attention as the center of sudden and far reaching changes. The Editors of the above find it meet, therefore to investigate and throw light upon every phase of economic and cultural expansion attained with the territory.

The "Manchuria Monitor" has purpose in providing a just appraisement of the scope and significance of varied facts eventuating, as weighed from a national and international view-point.

Local men of note as well as prominent writers in Russia, China and Japan have been invited to contribute to the pages of the "Manchuria Monitor," who will provide the journal with original articles, notes and sketckes dealing with history, mode of existence, culture, industry, finances, transportation facilities, natural resources, etc. of territory within the boundaries of the Far East and especially of Manchuria. Matters, invoiving international relations, bibliography, etc. will likewise be paid close attention.

"The Economic Bulletin"

Published Weekly as a free supplement to the "Manchuria Monitor"

Contains orders and instructions in connection with C. E. R. commercial operations, the most important information regarding the industrial and commercial life of North Manchuria and neighboring countries, current data on the Commercial business of the C. E. R. and adjacent railways, the financial bulletins of the Harbin Bourse and other important local exchanges, notes and reviews on outstanding features in Far Eastern economics, etc.

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C. E. R. employees	Mex. $8.00	Mex. $4.00	Mex. $2.50
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Out of town	„ 13.00	„ 7.00	„ £4.00
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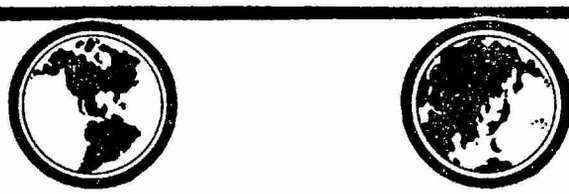
Harbin, China. Phone 28-79



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Climbing out and walking forward a bit we felt the ice creak and crack under our weight. We immediately returned to the car to find that it was standing in water four inches deep on what is called "rubber ice." We jumped into the car and backed out on land, until we were able to find a safe crossing.

Exactly five hours after leaving Kirin we pulled into Chiao Ho, a village of mud houses, a hundred small shops and a garrison of soldiers. Here we spent the night, occupying a small room in one of the shops. The proprietor, believing that I would be cold during the night put a charcoal brazier in the room after I went to sleep. I wakened shortly after with a severe headache anq needless to say got along without the charcoal fire for the rest of the night.

Practically all the mountaineers use hollowed out logs two to three feet in diameter as chimneys for their k'angs. The great logs are stood on end outside the house about two feet from the wall. A flue of mud brick connects the k'ang and the log chimney at only a foot or two above ground level.

Through 100 Miles of Wild Country

The following morning we set out across the mountains for Tung Hwa a distance of 100 miles. The day was cold and a little hazy, shutting from view the more distant ranges of mountains. The road led through the wildest country we have ever seen. The road here is little more than a beaten path which leads over kao-liang fields, through underbrush, here skirting the banks of a creek, there deserting the bank for the frozen waters of the stream, until the mountains and forests are reached. Then began the long arduous climb of ten miles over the mountain, following the rocky trail cut through the forests when the firet timber was taken from this section of the country. As we climbed higher we came into a snow storm which grew heavier and heavier, blotting out the view completely. Here we stopped to fill up the gasoline tank. While we made some adjustments to the carbureter the interpreter was opening the gasoline cases. Finished with the engine, we went behind the car to find a lumberman pouring out a tin of gas, head held well over the tank, and puffing vigorously on a cigarette. We dispensed with the cigarette and discoursed at length with the lumberman and interpreter concerning the bad effect of fire on gasoline.

We had almost reached tha crest of the mountain when suddenly the car swerved and we plowed into a snow bank three feet deep. A half hour's shoveling, digging, pushing, and pulling failed to improve our situation. An hour before we had passed a yoke of oxen, going in our direction, so we decided to wait for help. With the oxen pulling in front and six men pushing behind, and the rear wheels throwing snow high into the air, we got the car back on the road again.

Upon reaching the mountain top we stopped to let the engine cool. The snow was falling faster, covering up the tracks made by the *p'ali* (Chinese sleds). We had been travelling four hours and had covered only 38 miles, and Tung Hwa was 60 miles ahead. As the *p'alis* are much narrower than the motor car it meant driving one wheel outside the tracks. The heavy snowstorm was fast making the road impassable for us to proceed either way. To avoid being snowed in, possibly for the winter, we had to decide quickly as the snow was piling up, and the wind was drifting it. Valor urged us on toward Tung Hwa; Discretion pointed toward Chiao Ho.

Greatly disappointed on being forced to give up the Tung Hwa inspection and trip we turned about and began the slow descent of the mountain. As the sun sank over the western hills, we entered Chiao Ho again by the same gate through which we had passed early that morning.

The trip was marked by a number of races with frightened animals. We pursued a calf for a quarter of a mile before we succeded in passing it. Her speed of 15 miles per hour fell considerably below that of the pig. As we passed around a farmyard we startled a mule, a burro, and a young colt, who took to the road down through the forests. They kept the trail for a mile or so, but as it was a very bad stretch we were not able to compile speed statistics. But the most interesting race was that with a big dog, over a two mile stretch of fairly good road. The road lay through the woods with many twists and turns, but we maintained an average of 20 miles per hour. Several times we lost sight of the dog, and decided that he had left the trail only to catch a fleeting glimpse of him the next moment as he plunged down the road into the woods. As we emerged from the woods we found him again far ahead of us, running like a deer for the village just beyond. All these animals seemed to prefer the open road rather than the safety of the woods which lined both sides.

STEEL

The Backbone of Civilization

Like many other arts, the knowledge of smelting and working in iron came from the East.

The extensive use of the celebrated "wootz," or steel of India, for the famous Damascus sword-blades is striking proof of the ancient civilization of India.

The hieroglyphics recording the civilization of ancient Egypt carved on their obelisks and temples of porphyry are supposed to have been made with tools of this same Indian steel.

The Roman colonists in Britain left the imprint of their civilization on England largely because they were the first makers of iron on any large scale in that country.

It was the "smith" or armourer in Saxon days who was, as it were, the rivet that held society together. He was a nail maker and horseshoer—made spades and hoes for the farmer, bolts and fastenings for the lord's castle, gates and chains for his draw-bridge. The civilization of his time revolved around his ability to work in steel.

Today our travel on land, sea or by air depends on steel. Our sky-scrapers, our watchsprings—our dreadnaughts, our motor-boats—our frontiers, our fences—our telegraph system—our pleasures and our protection—all depend upon steel.

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X'mas and New Year Greetings

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We are ready to outfit you with reliable gear for every sport.

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SHANGHAI

Already many of the smaller streams had opened up, leaving deep cracks a foot or two wide in the ice, making our crossing more difficult. At one point the road led across a low flat frozen marsh. As we reached the center the ice broke, and the car was wedged in a foot of ice and water. Farmers and soldiers seemed to collect like swarming bees. In a very short time someone brought a long rope, tied it to the axle and with the assistance of 25 men the car was pulled out onto the road again.

We were suprised to find the country so well guarded by small garrisons of soldiers. The main roads were policed by patrols of fifteen to twenty men, in addition to sentinels. Mud forts had been built at about 15 li intervals, each having direct telephone connection with the Kirin yamen. These guards cannot prevent individual holdups but they were preventing the robbers from forming bands and looting and burning the smaller villages.

One morning, just after we had congratulated ourselves on finding the country so well policed, we rounded a turn of the road into a thicket to find a solitary soldier kneeling in the middle of the road with his rifle leveled into the windshield. The car was brought to an abrupt stop and we tried to make ourselves as inconspicuous as possible behind the steering wheel. The soldier put down his rifle, advanced toward us, and with a broad smile said that he was only playing! We all laughed heartily at this little incident, which illustrates the keen sense of humor of the Chinese provincials.

On the return trip we discovered a short cut through the mountains which cut off thirty miles of travel but saved only thirty minutes of travel time. We struck the Sungari again about 35 miles below Kirin. On this trip we covered a total of approximately 200 miles, being on the road a little less than 20 hours. The mountain summit reached was in O Mu Hsien, 100 miles due east of Kirin.

Two days after returning to Kirin it was rumored that a large band of bandits had formed despite the efforts of the soldiers and had followed for some miles the road over which we had come. But for one's peace of mind on inspection trips of this sort it is best to believe absolutely nothing that you hear and only part of what you see.

Joins Shanghai American Consular Staff

Attendent upon the somewhat depleted staff at the American Consulate General at Shanghai due to the absence of Mr. J. E. Jacobs, delegate to the Commission on Extra-territoriality which was to meet in Peking December 18, and to the departure of several other members of the staff for home leave, comes the announcement that Consul Frederick L. Thomas of Mukden has been detailed by the Department of State to the American Consulate in Shanghai. He is expected to arrive by the first of the year.

Mr. Thomas is from Rochester, New York. He was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1916 at the age of 24 and served in the United States Army from June 1916 until May 1919, retiring at that time as a lieutenant. He has served as a foreign service officer at Bombay, Calcutta and Mukden where he has been since October, 1924.

THE PEITAIHO AGENCY

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2017
JOSEPH ELLEAUAH WALKER,	Estate No. 473
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Elleauah Walker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 1, 1926, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

JOSEPHINE C. WALKER
Administrator.
Shaowu, Fukien, China.

December 4, 1925.

Men and Events

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Seitz returned to Shanghai last Saturday, December 19, on the Dollar liner *President Wilson*.

Bishop Charles Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell were through passengers for Manila on the *President Wilson*, which was in Shanghai last Saturday.

Mr. H. Wiggin, special Far Eastern representative of the Studebaker Motor Car Co., returned to Shanghai last week from a trip to Manila.

Mr. Norman Shepherd, of the Chinkiang office of the Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Company, has been temporarily transferred to the Shanghai office of the company.

Mr. R. W. Skinner, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., has returned to Shanghai from a holiday in England. Mrs. Skinner is due to arrive in February.

Mr. J. S. King, of the China General Edison Company, returned to Shanghai last Saturday, December 19, on the *President Wilson* from a holiday in the United States.

Mrs. J. A. Marshall, of Berkeley, California, arrived last Saturday, December 19, on the *President Wilson* for an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Perkes.

Mr. Guy Harrell of the Dollar Steamship Company departed from Shanghai Thursday, December 24, for Hongkong, where he has been assigned for five months. He expects to return to Shanghai next May.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornell S. Franklin and their two children arrived in Shanghai last Saturday, December 19, on the *President Wilson* from the United States, where they have been on a holiday for the last six months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kurt with their two children have arrived in Changsha from Kiukiang where they have been stationed for the last seven months. Mr. Kurt will be in charge of the installation of the Standard Oil Co.

The Peacock Motion Picture Corporation is offering a cash prize of $100 for the best motion picture story suitable for reproduction as a feature motion picture. Particulars can be had by reading their advertisement in this issue of the *Review*.

According to a *Reuter* dispatch, two American ladies, Dr. King and Miss Barrett, are prisoners in the city of Pochow, which has been controlled by bandits since December 10. The ladies, however, are not being molested, according to the report.

The anti-Christian movement of the students, which had been planned for the Christmas Holidays in Shanghai, may not come about if we are to believe reports stating that the Magistrate has been instructed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to prevent anti-Christian demonstrations.

A tea-reception was given Monday afternoon, December 21, to Rev. and Mrs. E. F. Borst-Smith, who come to Shanghai from Shensi after fifteen years of missionary work. Mr. Borst-Smith will take up the duties as pastor of the Union Church on January 1, 1926, replacing Rev. A. M. Roland who resigned the pastorship of the church some time ago.

The American Company, S. V. C. is celebrating its Twentieth Anniversary at a dinner at 8 o' clock Wednesday evening, January 6 at the American Club. All members and former members have been invited to attend. Notices of acceptance should be sent to Lieut. F. L. McCloskey, care of the Westinghouse Electric International Company, No. 1, The Bund, Shanghai.

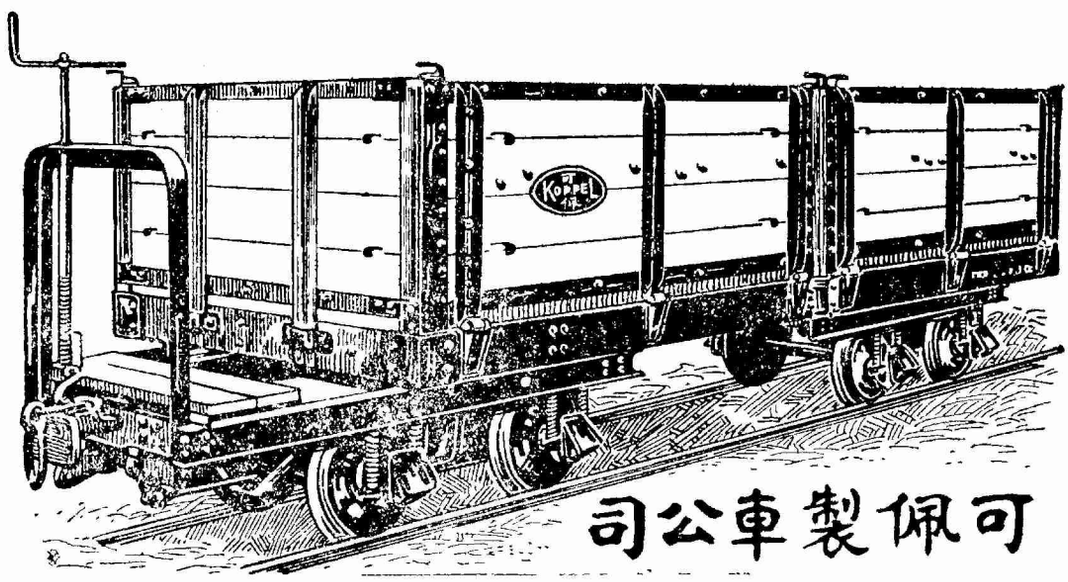
Mr. Charles F. Garry, of the China Merchants S.N. Co., Hankow, who has been established in business in Hankow as Marine and Cargo Surveyor for many years, has left China for the United States on a well-earned holiday. Mr. Garry came out to the Far East on his last voyage in 1893, when he brought the sixteen ton schooner *Kate* and *Ann* to Yokohama from San Francisco for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dr. William M. Danner, the secretary of the American Mission to Lepers with headquarters in New York accompanied by Mrs. Danner, recently arrived in Shanghai for a stay of several weeks before proceeding to India. Dr. and Mrs. Danner are the parents of Mr. Paul R. Danner, who was a resident of Shanghai for five years before he moved to Singapore last spring to represent the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Word has been received of the marriage of Miss Jane H. Selby, who has been in Changsha for the last three years, to Mr. Robert H. Heustis of Seattle, Washington. Miss Selby returned to America last August by way of Europe and was met by Mr. Heustis in Paris where the wedding took place. Mr. Ted Hume, the son of Dr. Edward H. Hume, president of the "Colleges of Yale in China," a former Changsha resident, was best man at the wedding.

Defeating the Navy 18 to 3, the newly-organized Shanghai American Football Association made a successful debut before a crowd of several hundred sailors and civilians last Saturday afternoon at the Pioneer Field. This was the first game of American football seen in Shanghai for several years and the success of it augers well for future engagements. The Navy put up a good fight but the local grid men were faster and completed several forward passes which took the pigskin over the line.

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



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New Book and Publications

"The Isles of Fear"

The Truth About The Philippines: By Katherine Mayo; New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Miss Mayo, the author of this book, has seriously tried to serve her fellow countrymen by collecting for their use material on the real conditions of the Philippines. She brought herself into direct touch with the men representing all shades of opinions and spared no pains in getting first hand information from all sources—official and non-official. Her chief point of investigation was whether the situation warranted America's complete withdrawal at once.

She found the people interesting, intelligent, charming, appealing.

The territory known as the Philippines consist of 3,141 islands and islets, of which only two-thirds are inhabited. The total population is over 10,000,000, the estimated degree of literacy being about 37% and the dialects spoken 87.

The population consists of elements from Indo-China, Borneo, the Malayas and the natives who are still semi-savages. These persons are simple and peaceful. And a "mestizo" class—half breeds—and, as village overlords (caciques), cringing to the Spaniards above, merciless to the Malay below, enriched themselves by sucking the life of the people at its roots! To-day this class of half-breeds, let us call them Tagalos, is master of the people. By most merciless exploitation, and cunning devices the Tagalos are keeping the majority of the population in practical bondage. They are pitiless, and their chief occupations are usury and politics. They have no idea of justice and are given to boundless corruption. No farmer is allowed to have even two meals a day, and in many instances they seize the land and other property of farmers. They form a fraternity of their own and from the justice of the peace to the common policeman have one common policy, viz, to live on the product of the farmer.

The Tagalo class wants independence to exploit, without any molestation, the tao, as the farmer is called. Miss Mayo interviewed a large number of these poor taos and questioned them about the immediate withdrawal of America. Invariably she was told that if America had any humane feelings she would not leave their persons and property to the tyranny of the cacique. Independence means further slavery to the taos who outnumber the cacique considerably.

America's record in the Philippine points to an ideal colonial upliftment. She has built highways and bridges and made Manila's former typhoon-swept frontage one of the safest and best harbors in the East. She has framed and enacted a scheme of provincial and municipal government, amended the criminal law, established trade schools, agricultural schools and a university. For the first time in the history of the Philippines they have an established currency under America.

Miss Mayo makes most serious allegations against the cacique class. She finds nothing praiseworthy in their character, and there is a sweeping condemnation of everything relating to them. She quotes a number of illustrations of complete miscarriage of justice under them and is positive that these men will make the tao a complete slave, should America withdraw.

Miss Mayo says that the Mohammedans called Moros are also tired of the cacique. He is sent as the justice of the peace or the policeman among the Moros who hate him on account of his vanity, sexual immorality and corruption. On the question of independence this is what a responsible Moro told Miss Mayo:—

"Stay with us. Take away the cursed Filipino Constabulary and we pledge our word upon the Koran before our priest that we, datus, will bring in all men who commit; also there will be no revolt or any opposition to any laws, so long as the laws be laws imposed by Americans and carried out by American officers."

It will be interesting to know what Senator Osmina has to say in regard to the allegations of Miss Mayo, for after all, this is only one-sided point of view.

It is a very interesting book and deserves careful attention of those who study the Filipino politics.

H. P. Shastri

The Week in the Far East

The war situation in the North with its attendant political significance continues to play the major role in the theater of activities during the last week. The Extraterritoriality Conference, which was scheduled to meet in Peking on last Friday, December 18, was postponed owing to the interruption of railroad communications caused by fighting between the rival military factions in the vicinity of the capital. The Delegates have been unable to arrive and following verbal negotiations between the Chinese and foreign delegates now at Peking, the conference was postponed indefinately.

"This makes the third postponement of the meeting of this commission," states *The China Press* (Shanghai) editorially, "the first two being immediately after the close of the Washington Conference in 1922. Under the terms of the resolution dealing with this subject which was adopted at Washington, the Commission should have met within three months following the close of the Conference. But prior to the expiration of that period, Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, called at the State Department and requested a postponement for a period of six months, owing to the disturbed political conditions then existing in North China due to the fighting between Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin." It is understood that before the expiration of the six months, China again requested a further postponement. In consequence of these requests from China nothing further was done and the matter was allowed to drift until this year when China officially asked the Powers to appoint their delegates. The Powers responded and China then fixed the date of the meeting for December 18 and the place of the meeting at Peking.

Although it is uncertain as to what may take place after the Extraterritoriality Commission actually does meet, it will be of interest to review the resolution adopted at the Washington Conference on December 10, 1921, for it is this resolution which covers the purpose of the Commission and outlines its powers. The action taken by the Powers and China at the Washington Conference was as follows:

"The Governments of the Powers shall establish a commission, to which each Government shall appoint one member, to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China, and into the laws and judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China, with a view to reporting to the Governments of the several Powers their findings of fact in regard to these matters, and their recommendations as to such means as they may find suitable to improve the existing conditions of the administration of justice in China, and to assist and further the efforts of the Chinese government to effect such legislation and judicial reforms as would warrant the several Powers in relinquishing, either progressively or otherwise, their respective rights of extraterritoriality. Each of the Powers shall be deemed free to accept or reject all or any portion of the recommendations of the Commission herein contemplated, but that in no case shall any of the said Powers make its acceptance of all or any portion of such recommendations either directly or indirectly dependent upon the granting by China of any special concession, favor, benefit, or immunity, whether political or economic."

It was announced sometime ago that it was the intention of the Commission to spend at least six months in conducting its investigation of China's laws and Judicial system and according to the resolution adopted at the Washington Conference, the report and recommendations must be made within one year after the first meeting of the Commission. A resolution from the Chinese delegation was adopted providing for a Chinese representative on the Commission, the right being reserved to China for acceptance or rejection of any or all of the recommendations of the Commission.

Intervention of Japanese In Manchuria

The fighting in the North has been going on with unremitting vigor during the last week. Intense coldness is reported to have brought about a compromise between General Kuo and Marshal Chang Tso-lin, outside of Mukden but official advices are unable to confirm this reported armistice because of the frost-bite. The Japanese troops which were dispatched to Mukden from Korea have arrived and have been placed under the commander of the Kuantung army. The official statement of the Japanese government, as received by Mr. S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, is as follows: (*Eastern News Agency*)

"Needless to say, Japan, as already repeatedly announced, is refraining from taking sides either with Marshal Chang Tso-lin or General Kuo Sung-ling. But in case the hostilities endanger the lives and property of Japanese residents in Manchuria, it is necessary for Japan to take adequate measures in self-defence.

"The Japanese Government for some time past have been considering what measures they should take and now in view of the seriously strained situation in Manchuria, they have recently given instructions to the Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Garrisons in Kuantung to issue a warning to both Marshal Chang and General Kuo to be careful in their military operations not to endanger Japan's interests in that part of China. This does not mean assistance or opposition either to Marshal Chang or General Kuo, nor has it any political significance whatsoever.

The Increase of Troops

"In view of various groundless rumors published in some newspapers, the Japanese Government hereby repeats that Japanese garrisons in Manchuria have never been increased. The fact is that the time for despatching new troops to take the place of those two years' term of military service had expired and who would accordingly be recalled and discharged was originally fixed for the middle or the latter part of next month. But taking into consideration that Japanese residents in Chinchow only recently had their property looted, and their lives were greatly endangered, the Japanese Government thought it fit to accelerate the despatch of the new relief troops, numbering some 2,500, a little earlier than the time originally fixed.

"It must be emphatically pointed out again that the fixed, unchangeable policy of the Japanese Government is to maintain absolute noninterference towards Chinese domestic affairs, without inclining to one side or the other."

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

December 20—M. Doumer has accepted the Ministership of Finance for France——French to float loan in United States for public debts——Various complications make early assemblage of Extrality Commission at Peking impossible ——Ulster constabulary in uproar against Irish boundry agreement; now pacified——Compromise reported between Marshal Chang Tso-ling and General Kuo Sung-ling.

December 21—The U.S. Congress is in favor of a special commission of inquiry into the price of rubber——The Irish boundary agreement led to a mutiny of some special constables which has, however, been settled——Iraq has great rejoicings over the decision of the League of Nations awarding it Mosul——There has been a sharp recovery of francs on London. There is much talk of a loan in New York to stabilize exchange——Courtauld's are said to have entered into an important agreement with a German firm for the manufacture of artificial silk.

December 22—The wars in the north continue in a very indeterminate condition. There are reports of attacks and retreats both in Chihli and Manchuria, the balance of news slightly favoring, respectively Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang. But the probabilities are that the cold prevents serious hostilities——Chinese feeling is rising against Japan owing to her attitude on events in Manchuria.

December23—The House of Commons, despite Labor opposition, approved Great Britain's adhering to League of Nations decision on Mosul and staying in Iraq——Comrade Chicherin says that the Soviet takes the Turkish side in the Mosul question.——Mr. Baldwin has declined to make any overtures towards Soviet Russia while it maintains its present attitude towards Britain——The U. S. Congress is being pressed to spend large sums on fortifications in the Hawaiian Islands——News of fighting both in Mukden and Chihli remains very vague. Japan is said to be seriously perturbed by the growth of anti-Japanese feeling in China.

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Throughly competent, financially responsible metal selling organization open January 1, 1925, for selling agency arrangement on Tin and Antimony for United States, Canada and South America. Bank and commercial references exchanged. Marvin and Company Limited of America, 30 Church Street, New York, N. Y. Cable address "MARVICOAM"

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturito	Sale Price Dec. 10th.	Sale Price Dec. 17th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Dec. 17th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	101¼	101	7.90
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	93½	93¼	8.20
Finnish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan.....	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	90⅞	90¼	7.25
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101⅛	100¾	6.90
Paris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1958	78⅛	79	7.75
Department of Seine S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 1, 1942	96½	96½	6.25
French Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1949	91	88¼	8.10
German Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	100¾	101¼	6.90
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	100¾	101	5.90
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	94⅜	94⅝	7.45
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	80⅝	80¾	4.95
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86¼	86	7.15
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	97¾	97	7.30
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	95¼	95½	7.45
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan.....	7	Feb. 1, 1945	93	92⅞	7.75
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan.....	6	July 1, 1966	92½	93	6.50
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	96	95½	6.50
Republic of Finland S. F. Loan.....	7	Mar. 1, 1950	96¼	96	7.35
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	7	Feb. 1, 1938	96½	96½	6.25
Free City Danzig, Republic of Danzig.....	7½	Nov. 5. 1945	96¼	96¼	7.90

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Swift and Company Representative Here

"Lack of cold storage facilities together with irregular and disrupted transportation continue to hamper the development of the meat packing business in China," states Mr. C. B. Duffey, representative of Swift & Co., Chicago meat packers, who is on a business trip to the Far East. Mr. Duffey is at present in Shanghai conferring with Connell Brothers, importers, who represent Swift & Company in China.

Considerable advancement is being made by the Japanese, especially in army and navy circles, in the expansion of the meat and meat products business, according to Mr. Duffey. "After thorough investigations, the Japanese army officials have found that increased efficiency among the troops is dependent upon the regular and fresh supply of meat", he said, "and this of course is dependent upon adequate cold storage facilities and quick means of transportation." Improvements in methods of breeeding and caring for cattle and live stock have been taking place in Manchuria by the Japanese and today there are a number ranches which compare favorably with those of America.

Mr. Duffey will be in Shanghai for a week or so and will visit connections in Japan before proceeding to America.

Mr. E. S. Cunningham, American Consul General, received a cable from Washington this week announcing his promotion to Consul-General, Class One, under the provision of the new Rodgers Law. The promotion, it is understood, also carries with it a substantial increase in salary. Under the provisions of the Rodgers Law which passed the last session of Congress, there are several grades of U. S. Foreign Service officers, the first of which includes all counselors of embassies and a limited number of consuls-general.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, December 16, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since the date of our last circular, the price of Bar Silver in London has declined 7/16d. for ready and 5/16d forward, today's price is 31 5/8d. both ready and forward. Our official T/T rate on London remained unchanged at 3/1 1/4d until today when it was lowered to 3/1d. Speculative buying of Gold Yen has again been the chief feature of our local market, which generally speaking has been inclined to rule easy. General business in regard to imports and exports continues dull. The market closes steadier with the following rater available:—T/T on London 3/1 1/4d., T/T on New York 75 1/2 and Japan 58 1/4.

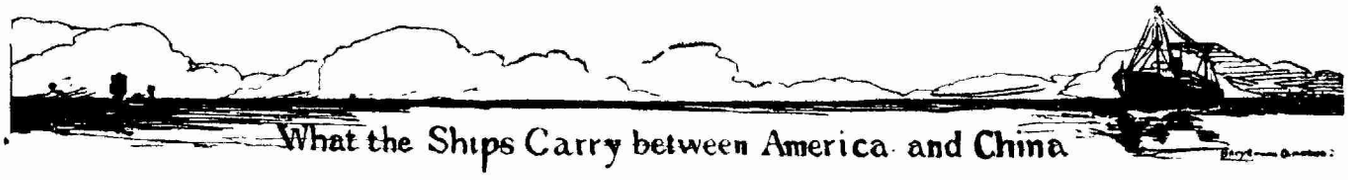
Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... .....Tls. 55,647,000 an increase of Tls. 981,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 64,810,000 an increase of $ 1,280,000.
Estimated value Tls. 101 856,000 as against Tls. 87,013.000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Dec. 10	Friday Dec. 11	Sat'day Dec. 12	Monday Dec. 14	Tuesday Dec. 15	Wednes. Dec. 16
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/1.390	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4	3/1 1/4 3/1
O/Dfits. ,,	—	3/1 5/16	3/1 5/16	3/1 5/16	3/1 5/16	3/1 5/16	3/1 5/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/1 3/4	3/1 7/8	3/1 7/8	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4 3/1
T/T India	205.190	204 1/2	204 1/2	204 1/2	204 1/2	204 1/2	204 1/2 205
T/T France	1,900.800	1995	1995	2045	2055	2080	2100 2090
T/T N. Y.	75.490	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/2	75 74 1/2
T/T Hong	77.160	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4	76 3/4	77 77
T/T Japan	56.200	57	57 1/4	57 1/2	57 3/4	58	58 1/2 58 1/2
T/T Batavia	186.010	185	185	185	184 3/4	184 3/4	185 185
T/T Strats	75.640	75 3/4	75 3/4	75 3/4	76	76	76 76 1/2
Bk's buying rates 4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/2.485	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 3/8	3/2 1/4 3/2 1/4
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2 5/8	3/2 5/8	3/2 5/8	3/2 3/8	3/2 1/2	3/2 3/8 3/2 1/2
4m/s ,, D/A	3/2.855	3/2 7/8	3/2 7/8	3/2 7/8	3/2 5/8	3/2 3/4	3/2 5/8 3/2 3/4
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,980.800	2075	2075	2125	2135	2160	2080 2170
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.445	77 1/2	77 3/8	77 1/4	77	77 1/4	76 3/4 76 1/4
4m/s ,, Does	—	77 3/4	77 3/8	77 1/2	77 1/4	77 1/2	77 77

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 1/16	32	31 7/8	31 11/16	31 3/4	31 5/8
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.69 1/4	G.$. 69 1/8	G.$.69 1/8	G.$.68 3/4	G.$.69	G.$.68 1/2
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 278 50	Tls. 281 00	Tls. 283 40	Tls. 282 00	Tls. 285 00	Tls. 286 20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 80	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	72.3875	72.40	72.40	72.3375	72.3625	72.40
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	3 1/2%	3%	4%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4%
*Closing Paice in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of distcount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 135.47
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 485
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4 7/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 5/8
,, 4 ,,	4 13/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 1/2
,, 6 ,,	4 11/16%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/9 1/2



Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Nov. Customs Rate Tls. 1.15 equal Gold $1

S. S. President Grant, Nov. 4, from U. S. A.

Sheetings:		
Grey, 11 lb	Pcs.	6,000
,, 12½ lb,*	,,	4,000
Cotton Flannel:		
Grey, 32¾ in by 31 yd	,,	900
,, 40 ,, 31 ,,	,,	1,200
Motor-cars	,,	39
Cottons, Yarn-dyed	,,	671
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	Pls.	1,706
Apples, Fresh	,,	1,065
Barley, Pearl	,,	46
Cheese	,,	126
Flour, Wheat	,,	735
Hams	,,	11
Ink, Printing	,,	321
Leather, Patent	,,	5
Macaroni	,,	5
Milk, Evaporated	,,	766
Paper Unclassed	,,	215
Pickles	,,	9
Potatoes	,,	7
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,791
Hats,	Doz.	47
Conned Salmons	,,	1,020
Cigarettes	Mille.	10,575

S. S. West Kader, Nov. 23, from U. S. A.

Paper, Printing, Common	Pls	3,310
Spars, Ordinary	Pcs.	1
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Manufactured, Clear	Sup. ft.	45,736
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	1,506,948
Softwood. Ordinary Manufactured Merchantable	Sup.ft.	122,540

S.S. Ibukisan Maru, November 26, from U. S. A.

Liquid Wax Dressing	Galls.	1,300
Oil, Kerosene in Cases	,,	633,930
,, ,, ,, bulk	,,	110,241
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	56,646

S. S. Empress of Australia, Nov. 30,

To Providence.

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports Bls. 1	Pls.	1.25
To Philadelphia:		
Hair, Horse	,,	100
To Buffalo.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 45	Pls.	44.58
To Chicago		
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls. Bls. 100	Pls.	101,63
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 50	Pls.	50.08
White other Ports, Bls. 225	,,	180.00
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10.15
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Dupions: Shanghai Bls. 17	Pls.	17.05
Silk, Waste: Other Ports, Bls. 157	,,	387.15
Silk Piece Goods	,,	19.54
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	9.11
Brassware	,,	24
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	51
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	10
Rhubarb	,,	50
Straw, Braid Fancy	,,	10
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	8,000
Skin Crosses, Kid	,,	340
,, Jackets, Lamb	,,	450
,, ,, Kid	,,	310
,, ,, Sheep	,,	413
Skins Doe	,,	5,000
,, Lamb	,,	2,400
Musk	Paels.	840
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,558

S. S. Arizona Maru, Dec. 1,

To Kansas City:

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	159
To Chicago:		
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	170
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 50	Pls.	51.25
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 180	Pls.	179.12
White, other Ports, Bls. 285	Pls.	228.00
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, Shanghai Bls 1	,,	1.00
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 59	Pls.	60.98

S. S. President Madison, Dec. 2,

To Seattle:

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	203
Oil, Wood	,,	4,620
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	21
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	2,578
To Philadelphia.		
Hair, Human	,,	56
To Boston:		
Cotton Waste	,,	167
To Buffals.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: While, Shanghai, Bls. 15	Pls.	14.84
To New Bedford.		
Silk, Refuse: Other Ports Bls. 53	,,	173,34
To New York:		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 30	Pls.	30,67
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 212	,,	211.83
White, other Ports Bls. 391	,,	312.80
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Dupions: Shanghai Bls. 5	Pls	5.06
Silk, Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced: Shanghai Bls, 17	,,	51.09
Other Ports, Bls. 17	,,	51.53
Silk, Raw, Filature: White, other Ports, Bls. 56	Pls.	56.92
Silk Piece Goods	,,	2,85
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	9.13
,, ,, Shantung.	,,	4,48
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	7
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	4
,, ,, other Ports	,,	118
Bristles	,,	100
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	15
Feathers,	,,	50
Hides, Buffalo	,,	142
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	162
Oil, Peppermint	,,	11
Raisins	,,	50
Skins, Kid	Pcs.	1,955
,, Lamb	,,	2,700
,, Marmot	,,	7,456
Skin Clothing, Lamb	,,	550
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	6,655
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	25,130

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—The cotton market during the past week under review has been most erratic with daily fluctuations both ways causing considerable nervousness in the trade generally with the result that the volume of business has dwindled down to very small dimensions. Prices, on the whole, show a decline of Tls. 0.50 per picul when compared with those prevailing during the previous period.

Under the circumstances, we cannot look for more than a scalping market in the near future, and would favor making moderate purchases in weak markets and selling on any spurt.

Yarn:—Fluctuations in the yarn market during the past week have been nervous and erratic but the tendency on the whole has been on the easy side, and prices declined some one to two taels as compared with last week's level. Business for export has been booked some 5000 to 6000 bales in all counts and chops.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 9.74
„ -Middling last reported 10.13

Tone of market, *Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan ...284
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.....329
Fully Good Broach, Apr./May..356

Tone of the market:—*Weak.*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. 19.35 Spot.
18.54 Jan.
18.77 Mar.
18.55 May.
18.25 July.
17.83 Oct.

Tone of the market:—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, spot	Tls.	35.00
Shanghai, Dec	,,	33.00
M. Ginned, Dec	,,	34.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	32.50
Ningpo, Spot	,,	30.00

Tone of the market:—*Weak.*

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American-Oriental Banking Corporation 97
Banking and Investment service.

British-American Tobacco Company .....**Back Cover**
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Stock and produce exchange business.

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The Lion Silk Store	Y. Sing Yee
Laou Kai Fook & Co.	Laou Kiu Chwang & Co.
Continental Construction Co.	O. I. C.
China Merchants Tob. Co.	"Chung Hwa Studio"
Gande, Price Ltd.	Agfa Products.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

In the United States Court for China

PHILIP G. EASTWICK, Plaintiff, vs BEATRICE M. EASTWICK, Defendant. | Cause No. 2714 | Civil No. 1074 | SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

Beatrice E. Eastwick,

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, December 8, 1925.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

CHARLES A. ROBERTSON, Plaintiff. vs. VICTORINA ROBERTSON, Defendant, | Cause No. 2711 | Civil No. 1073 | SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

VICTORINA ROBERTSON

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Dec. 3, 1925.

W. A. Chapman
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.